RURAL INDIA

Vol. XX, No. 3] MARCH–APRIL, 1957 [Whole No. 212

"Salvation of India lies in Cottages."

—*MAHATMA GANDHI*

ELECTIONS AND AFTER

THE results of the last General Elections have prominently brought to surface the weakening hold of the Congress organisation in the country and loss of power and prestige suffered by it in some of the States of the Union. The Communist majority and chances of Communist rule in Kerala with its repercussions in other States, resounding successes of Samyukta Maharashtra Samiti in Maharashtra and Bombay and near-matching strength of Ganatantra Parishad in Orissa are definite pointers of the spirit of revolt started against the ruling party to throw it out of power. Shocks and reverses sustained by the party in the defeat of a large number of its Central and State Ministers are disastrous portends of what is ahead to the Congress after the next five years when it will have to face popular verdict once again with further deterioration in the standards of public administration and with mounting dissatisfaction and frustration among the people.

During the course of the elections, we had ample opportunities of studying mass reactions against the Congress in our own area in Madhya Pradesh and we had a feeling that the masses in the countryside are full of bitterness and complaints against the misrule of the Congress. They would prefer any rule or even anarchic conditions to the present hopelessly corrupt and unresponsive rule of the Congress characterised by tall talks and contrary actions.

In the so-called Welfare State of the Congress, people's life and property are at the mercy of the roaming gangs of dacoits, whose number is ever on the increase and against whose trepidations and assaults the State has failed to provide security to the law-abiding people particularly in rural areas. To the people, government means taxation and still more taxation under various names and for innumerable types of developments with correspondingly decreasing efficiency in public administration and increasing corruption in public services. The effects felt by the people are those of exploitation and oppression by the party in power without much noticeable compensating and redeeming features for which a Welfare State is conceived to stand.

With conditions more or less the same, as stated above in all parts of the country, it is no wonder, if the people are averse to vote the Congress to power. All the same, if the Congress has secured majority in most of the States and returned to power, it is not due to people's willing support and appreciation of its progressive rule and policies but due to absence of alternative choice of a political party in the country capable of replacing it and delivering the goods. Absence of an opposition party with well defined ideological basis and capable leadership has left no choice to the people but to support the Congress practically as a measure of helplessness.

And, then as a ruling party with an established reputation and rich credit of the past services to the country and with seasoned leadership and net-work of organisation in the remotest villages in the country, it enjoys tremendous advantage over other new-born parties. Certain classes of beneficiaries of the Congress rule viz: public services, commercial and business community, Harijans, Adivasis, Muslims and a large mass of people who could easily be won over through official pressure helped to swell the polls in its favour. And, the party after coming to power does not seem to believe in ethical principles and moral standards to adopt questionable methods and tactics to attain the ends of power. It is the combination of all these factors which has helped it to retain power during the last two elections, of course, with diminishing prestige and mounting dissatisfaction in the country.

However, the advantages enjoyed by it due to power so long are not such as will continue to outweigh the effects of maladministration and failure of its policies at home and abroad which deeply affect the people. The present revolt of the people in Maharashtra, Kerala and Orissa is a fore-runner of much larger revolt in many parts of the country with which the Congress will most probably be confronted in the near future. If the present drift in its affairs continues and there are no indications of any change for the better, it is not difficult to foresee that the Congress will have to face grim future when approaching the third general elections after five years.

Failure of Policies at Home And Abroad

We do not claim to know much of foreign politics to pass authoritative opinion on our foreign policy one way or the other. All that we know is that it has not helped us during the last 10 years to get world opinion in our favour in solving 'Kashmir' and 'Goa' problems, which are giving continued headache to the nation. A policy after all should be judged by practical results accruing to the nation in a tangible way and not by conventional praises showered by foreign visitors who happen to enjoy our hospitality.

For a politically infant and economically under-developed nation that we are with avowed neutrality in foreign entanglements, it was rather hazardous on our part to have given first preference to 'Foreign Affairs' in all our national deliberations at the neglect or indifference to the affairs at home. Till the other day our topmost leaders prided themselves on their achievement that politically our stock after Independence has risen very high in international affairs and we are one of the few big nations whose voice exerts decisive influence in settling world affairs. Recent events on Kashmir issue in U. N. O. have revealed quite a different picture than what was imagined by our leaders out of their self-conceit or ignorance. It appears now that we have hardly any real friend in the big democracies of the world and we are bracketted with communist Russia and China.

Not only that our policy of neutralism has not paid us but we are estranged with the democracies of the world, who appear to be united to work against us. The United Kingdom and America on whose model we have framed our Constitution and adopted the pattern of democracy and with whom our ties of friendship are long and durable seem to have, of late, developed unfriendly attitude towards us and appear to show their sympathies to those opposed to us. All this hardly bears evidence of the success of our foreign policy which is so much talked and over-stressed by the leaders of the party in power.

As a democracy we seem to have lost sympathies of the great democracies of the world and turned them hostile to us. We abhor communism and communistic ways and yet our sympathies and friendship are

with communistic countries. While we want to suppress communism at home, we form alliances and friendship with communistic countries outside. It is no wonder, if communism is finding encouragement and growing within the country by our own behaviour with communistic countries beyond our frontiers. The net result of our foreign policy that a layman understands is that we have estranged ourselves with the great democracies of the world whose pattern we have adopted for ourselves and placed ourselves in the communistic camp in the eyes of the world exposing the country for rapid growth of communism and communist rule of which Kerala provides practical evidence. It is no wonder that American capital on which we have been relying to finance our development plans may become scare due to these un-wanted developments in our foreign and domestic politics.

Policies at Home

Obviously success of policies at home is to be determined by the improving efficiency of public administration, development of national economy and noticeable rise in the standard of living of the people. Here too the record of the Congress administration during the last 10 years has been rather disappointing.

Failure of the Congress party to provide efficient and incorruptible administration to the country has created a far greater volume of dissatisfaction and bitterness against its rule than all other lapses and drawbacks put together. This was the least that the people expected of their own administration and which, it is greatly to be regretted, the Congress rule has failed to do. Rather, in their vain pursuit of raising Indias' status in international affairs the problem of giving efficient administration to the country was mostly overlooked if not ignored by our leaders. May be, the Congress leaders who handled the administration after coming to power could not prove equal to it due to deficiencies of their own training, ability and practical experience of administration which was important.

Anyway the tone and standard of public administration have precipitedly deteriorated than what it was during British regime. With incompetent and inefficient Ministers at the top in a vast majority of cases, who believe in making speeches and doing paper propaganda rather than sitting at the table and concentrating on disposing of files and other official work, it was inevitable that administration should deteriorate. It has deteriorated to such an extent during the last 10 years that there is hardly an administration worth the name but a 'jungle of confusion'. And, how much loss of confidence in the capacity of the government it has created among the people is not difficult to appreciate.

The picture of development of national economy and increasing prosperity of the people which is mostly imaginary and overdrawn by the Congress administration is hardly edifying if not depressing. With all advices of national austerity accompanied with increasing burden of taxation, which is obviously beyond the capacity of the people to bear, the government is finding it impossible to find money to finance the Second Five Year Plan and it is being talked in the Lok Sabha itself that it should be pruned by at least 20%. Broadly analysing the economic scene in the course of discussion on the general budget the P. S. P. leader Shri Ashok Mehta has warned the country of an economic emergency and stated :—

> "A malaise was creeping over the economy. Prices were rising, production was more or less stagnant or falling, currency had expanded and there was no increase in savings, individual or corporate, although there was loud talk of launching a savings drive.
>
> "The only way of tiding over the emergency—a hundred times more serious than the emergency of Kashmir—was by a concerted national drive to produce more and more—larger production of food, cloth and other essentials—and save more".

One fails to understand such a dismal picture of nation's economy in the midst of the Second Five-Year Plan, if the country has successfully implemented the first Five-Year Plan and increased its national income by 11%, which is claimed by the government sources. And, as urged by Shri Ashok Mehta, this view has been endorsed and approved by no less a person than the Finance Minister himself who, while replying to the debate in the Lok Sabha, wants the country "to put nation's economy on a war-time basis to carry through the Second Five-Year Plan."

A state of economic emergency produced by the rising prices and stagnant or falling production and no increase in the savings of the people in the midst of successful operation of the two plans, as is officially claimed, seems to be the contradiction in terms. There must be something basically wrong with our planning that such a state of affairs, as is revealed by the debate in the Lok Sabha should emerge and the Finance Minister may feel compelled to declare the necessity of adopting a war-time basis to improve our economy other than what the plans are presumed to achieve.

Planning itself presupposes war-like basis to improve national economy in the speediest way possible. And, if it has failed to create that basis after six years of planning in the country, it is rather a sad commentary on the methods of our planning. We doubt, if the remedy prescribed by the Finance Minister to cure the economic malaise that is creeping over the country will prove more efficacious which two successive plans have failed to achieve.

The polls have shown certain unmistakable trends in the political life of the country which could only be ignored at the nation's peril. The power and prestige of the Congress is on the decline as a result of the failure of its policies at home and abroad. Except a small class of beneficiaries, the country as a whole is seething with discontent and frustration and is determined to initiate change. What that change will be and whether it will be for better or for worse is not yet very clear.

However, the Congress organisation is in a process of disintegration and the next five years will see marked decline in its prestige and hold on the country. Since no other political party or leadership has yet given proof of vitality and creative talent to accomplish the task of national reconstruction and development, it appears, there might be a period of confusion and disorder through which the country may have to pass. This appears to be a dismal picture, but it cannot be helped. It may be rather deceiving oneself and the people to present a glowing picture, the basis of which hardly exists in the country today.

To conclude, a difficult and critical period is ahead for the Indian nation during the years to come. The capacity of the nation to survive a 'Crisis' will be tested to the full in a variety of ways. This crisis itself will, we hope, produce a new set of leadership which will carry forward the process of sound and efficient administration and national reconstruction which the present ruling party has failed to accomplish.

NOTES

REVIEW OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

THE Estimates Committee of the Lok Sabha in its 45th report on the achievements of the Community Development Programme has noted 'Great disparity' in the performance in various States which according to them requires explanation. While making comparasive review of the performance the committee observed :—

'As the amount of budget grant sanctioned for each kind of Community Development and National Extension Service blocks is the same in all States, the great disparity in the performance of various states requires explanation.

"But from a perusal of the published statistics it is difficult to resist the conclusion that if the Community Projects Administration staff and the people had shown the same enthusiasm in all the States, there would have been far greater progress in various directions in the areas served."

It should have been within the purview of the committee's enquiry to find out the causes of this great disparity of performances in various states and to suggest remedies in the course of their report rather than leaving it to a further course of departmental enquiry to find out the causes. After all it was not such a complicated affair to ascertain the causes of slow or poor progress in a community programme, if the committee had visited community areas in different States and studied their methods of working.

Wrong selection of the area for development, want of interest and enthusiasm of the people, untrained and inefficient staff, inadequate and untimely supply of finance, and above all lack of vigour and 'Drive' in the development machinery of the administration are some of the causes responsible for great disparity and slow and poor results in the development areas. It is not difficult for the discerning eye of the members of the committee to find out these causes on their visit to the community areas and after free and frank discussion with the project officers and village people. The committee, it seems, has ill-served its purpose by not touching this basic point of enquiry as to what led to poor and disappointing results in the achievements of the community programmes in some of the states.

Our own experience based on the study of working of these projects is that they suffer from a combination of all these drawbacks and more especially from ill-selected and ill-trained staff.

Performances in states

As regards actual performances, the committee stated, "While appreciable progress had been made in Assam, Bihar, Andhra, the Punjab and Orissa, the work done in Uttar Pradesh had not been very encouraging. The performance of West Bengal, and Hyderabad had been rather poor and results were very disappointing in Bombay, Madras and Madhya Pradesh. Good work had been done in Mysore, Rajasthan, former Pepsu and Sourashtra. The most unsatisfactory work had been done in the former Travancore-Cochin State."

Thus in the majority of the states of the Union comprising the largest population, the work done under the Community Programme, seems to be unsatisfactory or disappointing in the view of the committee. And, if it is to be judged in the light of permanent results and in return of the huge amount of public money spent, the results achieved may be still more disappointing.

Officials' Excuse

Inadequacy of funds was one of the excuses of the officials for slow progress of the community projects, which in the opinion of the committee was not correct. In this connection the committee noted :—

"There was a general tendency on the part of the officials dealing with the community development programme to give inadequacy of funds as one of the reasons for the slow progress.

"It would be well for every official dealing with the community development programme to remember that the funds earmarked for this programme during the first Five-Year Programme were not fully utilised. It would, therefore, not be proper to give this as an excuse for slow progress in any sphere of activity. If the right type of leadership is created and if the co-operation of the people is sought in the right manner, the committee is confident that money cannot stand in the way of progress".

Most of the Project and Block Development officers in various states, whom we have met in the course of our study-tours were a lot of unwilling people, who have been transferred from Revenue Department and put in charge of these projects against their wishes. They are mostly Revenue officials, who have been put in charge of development work more often as a measure of punishment from Revenue Department. It is only natural that such people have no heart into this sort of work, which they consider derogatory to their official position. These project officials have been

found to suffer from a sense of humiliation to mix with the village people on common basis.

With this type of project and block development officers, it is almost impossible to expect right type of leadership in community project areas and to win over people's confidence for development programme. They are only meant to offer excuses and they will continue to do so notwithstanding advices and expectations of the committee to improve in future.

DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME UNDER REVENUE OFFICIALS

ONE Social Education Organiser in a N. E. S. Block, who seems to have been hurt and felt insulted by the offending behaviour of a Revenue official in a State writes to us in the course of his letter —

"I have been working in the Extension Department for 3 years. Many times, I feel, why we, the young and energetic Extension workers are so much unfortunate? We have been very much toiled, troubled and tortured by the Revenue officials who are working in the N. E. S. Now-a-days much of our time is taken away to ruminate as to how we should escape from the wonderful tricks, these officials are playing. I am unable to put before you Sir, what all we feel, because I have no words, and I leave the entire thing to your kind and gentle imagination, with the following instances:

Once the Hon'ble Revenue official who is one among the ministerial staff said in the open meeting, "You all the Village Level Workers are worse than peons in the Revenue Department".

Another time in the open meeting again the same gentleman said, "You are all here to do, what all we say at all time."

Under these circumstances may I know, what we should do and how we should proceed with our work?

Lastly, I conclude Sir, I feel strongly, if I am not wrong, that this Extension Department must have its own personnel, with proper training, to serve the poor and innocent villagers, and to safeguard the villagers' individuality and self-respect."

We have often stated in these columns that a Revenue official both by temperament and training is the greatest anti-development force and he is absolutely ill-fitted for development work, which is based on a spirit of love, service, fellow-feeling and co-operation. He is an authoritarian person and is trained to rule by the rod. This attitude of life which is the development of a life time could not be changed by placing him in charge of development work. The forced marriage of Revenue Department with Development is unwanted and ill-matched and must result in huge wastage of public money and ultimate failure of development programme. The Government is definitely ill-advised to effect this arrangement which will result in the negation of development work and failure of the Government.

We entirely agree with the concluding part of the Social Organiser's letter that Extension Department should have separate personnel not only with proper training, but with proper aptitude for this type of work and should also possess creative and constructive bent of mind to make development programme a success.

However, the authorities in the Government do not seem to be in a mood to listen to this sound advice based upon psychological facts and practical experiences of life of those who know the job. Till then, the lot of Extension Workers is either to put up with these insults and humiliations if they must and carry on their work or resign and come out and work independently in the sacred cause of uplift of the villages, which is any-day more creditable.

PUBLIC CO-OPERATION AND THE SECOND FIVE YEAR PLAN

By : **M. A. OOMMEN**

THERE is much talk in our country regarding the Co-operation of the public in the implementation of the Second Five Year Plan ; and yet there is not adequate education about the concrete components of this co-operation. We shall attempt to answer the question that naturally arises, namely, in what way can the individual as such help to make the plan a success.

First of all, an almost elementary form of public co-operation is for every worker to do his job to the best of his abilities. Haphazard and disinterested work would surely hamper the economic welfare of our country. When a house is burning, the householder does not spare himself in trying to put out the fire. Trains and buses do not wait for the slow-going passenger. There can be no go-slow tactics among the workers in a Nation seeking to hasten the pace of its economic development. Every worker should put in his maximum effort. Idleness and indifference in work should always be at a discount. Slackness must be deemed anti-social act by society. As a matter of fact no one knows better than the worker himself whether he is doing his best or not; and it is his own conscience that should set the pace in a country seeking to raise itself by its own boot-straps.

Another factor, of course, connected with what is said above, is the need for an *esprit de corps* in work. A country undertaking economic development is like a vast foot-ball team. The goal is prosperity; and it is strongly guarded. No single player can succeed with his own individual effort however, clever he may be. An idle or disinterested player cannot justify his role in the team. Letting his fellow-player do the trick is also equally bad. No economic development can take place without this co-operative attitude to work. What is needed is a co-operative spirit inspired by a common purpose.

A further way of evincing public co-operation is for each worker to look on elimination of wastes as a personal obligation, whether he works for himself or for another employer. Inadequate as our resources are, they need the most careful husbanding and the most economic utilisation. A national campaign against waste spontaneously organised by workers and eliciting their active co-operation, is therefore another concrete way in which response can be made to the call for public co-operation.

Another possibility of helping the plan is through our own savings. The second plan proposes to raise Rs. 500 crores through small-savings during the plan period. Small savings by an individual will not only help the individual himself but will also help the country in the successful implementation of the various development schemes which the government has undertaken for the benefit of the people. Now there is a special organisation that devotes itself to encourage the growth of savings among women. It is gratifying to note that the women's savings campaign under a Central Advisory Board has enlisted more than 150 social service organisations to work as agents for the scheme. Efforts are being made to enlist the co-operation of farmers, industrial workers, students, government servants, self-employed persons in industry and trade.

The planning forums-an agency started in some colleges to associate the university teachers and students mith the process of planning-can do much in this regard. Formation of 'Savings Association' consisting of a student representative f

each class, formation of Class Savings Groups under the care of a group leader, instituting a cup or trophy to be awarded to the class showing highest collections in a year, awarding Roll call of honour to the student saving most consistently in a year, nominating 'Savings Volunteers' to do propaganda during vacations, inclusion of articles on the virtue of thrift and savings in the college magazines–these are some of the steps which the planning forums can do to mobilise the savings of the community.

Savings clubs should be started all over the country; and the savers could then become an organised body of share holders in national economic development. If every Indian family decides to save even so small a sum as one anna more per day, it will add up to Rs. 13.5 crores in small savings per month and 162 crores a year.

Participation in schemes of voluntary development is another important means of rendering co-operation in economic development. The field for voluntary work is wide and varied. Abolition of adult illiteracy, undertaking of minor public works, educating the ignorant regarding public hygiene and health, elimination of irrationalities and prejudices such as those created by caste, creed, language etc. that come in the way of the utilisation of the country's human resources, promotion of a positive sense of national unity, inculcation of development consciousness in the mind of the masses and the like which no government in the world can directly undertake.

It is only voluntary work that can take up this challenge and public readiness to accept the challenge would be one concrete way of showing public co-operation in regard to economic development. The Planning Commission in order to canalise public co-operation and to make the most of it have allocated funds for matching voluntary efforts put forth in development projects in rural areas. In this context mention may be made of the commendable services rendered by the Bharat Sevak Samaj. But more remains to be achieved not only for mobilising voluntary effort but also for utilising it in the right direction in terms of the country's economic development.

Democracy to be successful should have the active co-operation of the public. Democratic planning cannot but be built on the people. The people must be inspired by a 'plan consciousness'. Every responsible citizen should take an intelligent interest in the economic activity of the State. This means that he should be prepared to spend some time and energy on educating himself in regard to the five-year plan both in general and in particular as affecting his own region.

The planning forums, the formers' forums and such other agencies are really instrumental or can be so, in associating the people with the process of planning. But the coverage of these forums is much less. For educating the masses and for associating them with the process of planning, planning and development clubs should be formed throughout the country. The N. E. S. can do much in the formation of these clubs.

Public co-operation is not just a slogan nor is it a mere war-cry. It has deep and concrete implications for positive and purposive action on the part of each individual. To conclude in the words of Dr. Rajendra Prasad, "What we call our rights ought necessarily to flow from the performance of duty. Everyone must perform his duty to society, his country and to humanity at large, and thus prepare himself to fulfil the task assigned to him."

REFLECTIONS ON THE SOCIALIST PATTERN OF SOCIETY

By : **PROF. S. V. RAMAYYA**

THE socialist pattern of society has been regarded as the guiding star of the second plan. The concept of the "Socialist pattern of society" has been stated to be vague and has been found to be interpreted in different ways Here an attempt has been made to interpret it in the light of the second plan's techniques of production and objectives.

The second plan lays down four objectives of which two are very relevant for our purpose. They are (a) a sizable increase in national income so as to raise the level of living in the country and (b) a reduction of inequalities in income and wealth and more equitable distribution of economic power. From the time this concept has been reiterated at the Avadi Session of the All India Congress, it has come to be interpreted by its votaries differently. Naturally it is extremely difficult to give an exact and rigid interpretation of "Socialist Pattern" in view of the varied definitions of socialism. It would be interesting to know some of the comments of the Planning Commission itself before we make our own observations.

"Essentially the Socialist Pattern of Society means that the basic criterion for determining the lines of advance must not be private profit but social gain and that the pattern of development and the structure of socio-economic relations should be so planned that they result not only in appreciable increases in national income and employment but also in greater equality in incomes and wealth. The benefits of economic development must accrue more and more to the relatively less privileged classes of society and there should be progressive reduction of the concentration of income, wealth and economic power. The State has to take heavy responsibilities as the principal agency speaking for and acting on behalf of the community as a whole. The public sector has to expand rapidly.

"The private sector has to play its part within the framework of the comprehensive plan accepted by the community. Private enterprise, free pricing, private management are all devices to further what are truly social ends; they can only be justified in terms of social results.

"The socialst pattern of society is not to be regarded as some fixed or rigid pattern. The accent of the socialist pattern is on the attainment of positive gains; the raising of living standards, and enlargement of opportunities for all, the promotion of enterprise among the disadvantaged classes and the creation of a sense of partnership among all sections of the community. These positive goals provide the criteria for basic decisions. Economic policy and institutional changes have to be planned in a manner that would secure economic advance along democratic and egalitarian line."

These observations of the Planning Commission give us some idea of what the planners mean by the socialist pattern of society, even though they seemed to have taken pains to stress that no rigid interpretation can be aimed at. The Commission have drawn heavily for their interpretation from the directive principles of our Constitution. These directive principles clearly mention. "The State shall strive to promote the welfare of the people by securing and protecting as effectively as it may a social order in which justice, social, economic and political, shall inform all the institutions of the national life. The State shall, in particular, direct its policy towards securing that the ownership and control of

the material resources of the community are so distributed as best to subserve the common good and that the operation of the economic system does not result in the concentration of wealth and means of production to the common detriment".

From these few lines we may state what it does not mean. Certainly the "Socialist Pattern of Society" envisaged is fundamentally different from that of U. S. S. R. or of Communist China. It does not mean regimentation of society for the sake of planning or forcible liquidation of "bourgeoisic classes". Our plan, it seems, aims at democratic realisation of the objectives with socialist aim.

It does not mean the same type of techniques in planning as in Soviet Union and the dictatorship of proletariat or the special position of the party for the implementation of the plan – the realisation of targets by whatever means at the disposal of the state – the liquidation of private sector and the functioning of the State Economy throughout the territory of the country.

Our socialist pattern of society then seems to be the relation of the planned targets without regimentation and coercion with democratic methods and techniques. The plan is to be built from the village level and decentralisation may be said to have been aimed at. The plan is to be carried by peaceful means without involving any all – comprehensive controls regulating the life of the individual in the State. Even though the State is expected to play a greater role in the promotion of the economic welfare of the people, the private sector is to exist side by side and contribute its rich experience and help to the promotion of social ends. The existence of private and public sectors is reconciled with the "socialist pattern of society".

Our planning stands for democracy and socilalism and for peaceful and legitimate methods of implementation. The maintenance of high standards of morality in the day to day implementation of economic policy may also be said to form the core of the concept.

"Socialism does not merely signify changes in the economic relations of human beings. It involves fundamental changes in social structure, in ways of living. Men should be judged by their labour, their productive and creative efforts and their services to society and humanity. The socialist order is a way of life based on the people and not merely on the efforts of the government.

"In economic relations there should be no exploitation and no monopolies and disparities in income should be progressively lessened".

The above interpretation naturally raises great expectations amongst the people and if these are not fulfilled great frustration with concomitant results follow. The Government of India's Industrial Policy Resolution is said to confirm to the socialist pattern of society.

As one of the objectives of the Second Plan is rapid industrialisation with particular emphasis on the development of basic and heavy industries–the pattern of society that we envisage has great bearing on the achievement of this objective. That Resolution broadly classifies industries into three categories – most of the heavy industries are to fall within the public sector as the State will have exclusive monopoly in the development of those. For the development of the second type of industries the State will increasingly establish new undertakings in these catagories even though the private sector will have also the opportunity to develop in this field. All the other industries are left to the initiative and enterprise of the private sector.

This classification of industries and allotment of spheres requires careful consideration. In the new conception of Industrial development "nationalisation does not

become a programme and the Socalistic State does not become a Totalitarian State... private enterprise has been given a new opportunity to justify its existence in a Socialist State." Even if private sector is to play its important role in our national economy, its development will be hindered unless the State with its enormous resources, develops industries and sectors with great overhead costs. For instance, the development and expansion of railways, or the development of heavy iron and steel industries can be undertaken only by the vast resources at the disposal of the State. Only when these develop and when there are no bottlenecks in production, can the private sector expand a number of consumer goods and other allied industries. In this context there is no justification for Eugene Black's criticism of government policy. Mr. Black the president of the world bank says "it seems to me that this policy if rigidly applied could only result in imposing heavy additional burdens on the already overstrained financial and administrative resources of the public sector and in restricting the rate of development in these vitally important fields. While I recognise that the Government of India itself must play an important role in the India's economic development, I have the distinct impression that the potentialities of the private enterprise are commonly underestimated in India and that its operations are subject to unnecessary restrictions. Above all in a country which is short of capital and with limited resources of managerial and administrative talent, it is important that the respective roles of public and private enterprise should be fixed entirely on a basis which will ensure the most effective contribution of each to economic development and not on any theoritical concept of the role that each should play".

These observations are based on an inadequate appreciation of our problems and philosophy. The word "Socialism" in Western circle is usually associated with some sort of economic dictatorship or regimental society, whereas we do not attach anything approaching that meaning. We submit that the private sector with the limited resources, is not in a position to develop basic and heavy industries and we even add that the development of these basic industries may be absolutely necessary for the expansion of the private sector. Not that we justify extravagance and wastage in the public sector but we draw the conclusion that our policy aimed at is a novel experimentation in the development of any economy in the world and we should not view this development with preconceived notions.

Mr. Harry Robinson, Research Economist of Stanford Research Institute, California views this socialist pattern of society and the industrial policy Resolution more in accordance with our ideas. He suggests that India should more specially define the nationalisation policy of foreign investment, "India recognises the importance of the private sector and the contribution which foreign capital can make in a constructive and cooperative role in the development of the economy. It would have been to India's advantage in seeking this type of foreign capital if the 1956 Resolution had contained a reference to what is a generally recognised principle that foreign investment is welcome to assist India's industrial development programme.

"For many years the business methods and practices of many industries operating in India had been subject to justifiably adverse criticism. In Indian's new concept of industrial development, nationalisation does not become a programme and the socialist state does not become a totalitarian state. The 1956 Resolution charts a fresh course permitting freedom of development in the private sector but with checks and balances to prevent a detrimental concen-

tration of economic power and wealth. Private enterprise has been given a new opportunity to justify its existence in a socialistic state. It is now up to the industrialists to prove by action that the Government's reappraisal of the worthwhileness of private enterprise had not been misconcieved. Private industry's future position in India's socialistic state will depend upon good behaviour during the years ahead.

Our "Industrial Policy Resolution" and the socialist pattern of society" seem to be novel experiments in the development of national economies. If we can develop our economy through democratic methods and through the contribution of private enterprise we would be evolving a new set of development for the under-developed countries. But how far our public sector and private sectors will be able to play their respective roles depend upon the building of national character. In a democratic planning the success does not depend merely on capital investment but equally on the development of the character of the mass of human beings, how they behave towards each other and how they undergo sacrifices and sufferings.

In practice the real problem is not to choose between private initiative on the one hand and government action-whether planning or nationalisation-on the other, but rather to combine these two in the most fruitful proportions. The role of government in economic development is and ought to be much greater now than it has been in the past, if only because of the greater rate of growth which has now come to be generally expected. The role of government in economic life is growing and will continue to grow. Needless to mention that the public enterprises must be run by people with a spirit of dedication and detachment.

In totalitarian States, plans become success due to forced saving, regimentation, controls and the fear of the government. In free enterprises, production is efficient because the private producers in their own interests, work hard and eliminate wastes. Whereas in the type of economy we envisage, where we have neither the fear of the government nor the ambition of individual gain, wastages can be eliminated only by adhering to certain standards of morality. Especially in a democratic planning where the people are to participate in daily economic activities of society, a strong public opinion against inefficiency, corruption and wastages must be created.

The educated classes have a duty to bring forth to the responsible authorities the pitfalls they see. For democratic planning can be a success only when the people are vigilant. Equally heavy responsibility falls on the leaders and well-to-do classes. They may surrender voluntarily a part of their earnings to a common "Planning Fund" and thereby create a great record of voluntary sacrifice and tremendous psychological impression on the masses. Then only can we expect our plan to proceed smoothly and our economy and techniques of planning may become models for other under-developed economies to copy.

THE ECONOMIC MODEL BEHIRD SECOND FIVE-YEAR PLAN

By : **MAHESH CHAND**

OUR note on long-term planning in the February issue was either theoretical or with reference to a paper prepared by Prof. Mahalanobis. One could say that all that discussion is beside the point and that one should discuss planning in terms either of what is said in the second five-year plan or of what has been studied and put forward by the I. S. I, C. S. O. and the Economic Division of the Planning section. It appeals to common-sense and what follows is an attempt in the direction, with a view-please note-to understand and expose for better future action.

It must however be mentioned at the outset that studies made in the I. S. I., C. S. O. and the planning commission seem to be labelled ' Preliminary and confidential" and no amount of common-sense would seem to prevail upon these august institutions to see the folly of mushroom labelling and the reasonableness of making public the results of their studies and long-term planning projections so that there could be well-studied open public discussion. The government and quasi-government bodies cannot claim monopoly of intelligence: their achievements are more due to diligence, their monopoly of information and privilege of equipment and organisation at the cost of the tax-payer.

In the Second Five-Year Plan itself one finds references to ignorance about ' resources endowed by nature' (p. 6) and the need for developing 'new techniques' (p. 6). There is also the realisation that capital-output ratio or no capital-output ratio, the productivity of capital depends on a large number of such factors as technological advance efficiency of handling equipment, the quality of managerial and organisational skill with which capital is used, and the composition of investment (p. 9). In one of the papers credited to the 'Panel of Economists' also, one finds that in view of the essentiality of meeting increased demand for consumer goods (food and non-food) and the high desirability of avoiding substantial investment in consumer goods industries, recourse shall have to be taken to small scale enterprises and the problem of their organisation faced (Papers p. 124). If one wants, one can easily read in these ideas the felt-need to work forward with a low capital-output ratio technique.

Capital requirement yardstick

In Prof. Mahalanobis paper (Sankhya, Dec. 1955) the over-all capital output ratio was 2 and the Second five year plan finds (or gives-it does not assume, determine or estimate) it to be 2.3: it also finds *assumed* a ratio of 2.6, 3.4 and 3.7 for the third, fourth and fifth plans. The Second five year plan does make clear the cause of 2.3, but does not disclose the authority for 2.6, 3.4 and 3.7.

Who are Project Making Authorities?

So far as '2.3' is concerned, this ratio is obtained from calculations of the estimated increases in net output in individual sectors corresponding to the investment proposed (By whom?) in these sectors. The ratio, in other words, is worked out broadly on the basis of the *data furnished by the project making authorities while commending these for acceptance.* (Second Five Year Plan p. 9.) (Italics ours). So it is the project-making authorities but who are they after all?

An incident is relevant at this stage. In a symposium held at the 1957 conference of the Indian Society for Agricultural statistics the question came up as to how the targets and resource-requirements for agri-

cultural have been arrived at in the Second Five-Year Plan. In fact the Indian Council of Agricultural Research people were in a complaining mood as they could not explain the Second Five-Year Plan agriculture figures to themselves. It was a representative of the Planning Commission —may his tribe increase—who came to the of the platform and made it clear that the State Governments had been directly consulted and the all India figures regarding agriculture in the Second Five-Year Plan are based on them. Naturally some one in the audience pointed out that his State agricultural statistician also does not know how figures for his State agricultural plan have been arrived at: that it were presumably those in the State Planning Department who know the basis best.

That agriculture is still an important sector in the Second Five-Year Plan and that the basis for its figures are characterised by such strange views and bases makes one wonder and doubt the efficiency-we will not say, sincerity-of the project making authorities who strengthen the roots of investment targets in the Second Five-Year Plan. We have in the past in these pages (Rural India, 1956) written in general on capital — output ratios. But whatever the ratios be, what is more important is that in actual practice the actions taken be such as to keep the capital-output ratio as low as possible.

Yet the capital-output ratio of the Second Five-Year Plan has a very great repurcussion—importance. It is the devised justification for the investment of Rs. 6200 crores to get an income of Rs. 2680 (Second Five-Year Plan, p. 9) and that investment figure becomes the cause for taxes, loans, creation of money, forced savings and a dark gap. In turn, when (say) the Second Five-Year Plan says that Rs. 'X' crores will have to be created, why not continue to create money at any time to enable payments to be made readily. This releases the ghost of direct and indirect privation on people in general and certain sections in particular. This also leads to a fall of efficiency and a distortion of normal consumption demands in the case of certain sections of people. All because the project making authorities (Including the State Governments or their planning departments) gave us an income of Rs. 2680 crores for an investment of Rs. 6200 crores.

Long-term Capital output Ratios

As to the trio "2.6, 3.4, 3.7", one should perhaps not object to them because, "By and large, taking a number of countries the range of capital-output ratios may be said to lie between 3 : 1 and 4 : 1", although, for individual countries and for particular periods, ratios outside this range are not unknown" (Second Five-Year Plan p. 10). So, as we start with 2.3 we may well go through 2.6 and 3.4 to 3.7, which will still be less than 4. It must be said to the credit of Second Five-Year Plan that they do remember that non-monetised investment, which is considerable in a predominantly rural economy like ours, has not been included in the calculations of capital inputs (Ibid p. 10): that direct utilisation of labour and of raw materials available locally is of particular importance and has to be deliberately fostered in the context of prevailing under employment (ibid p. 10). Yet this perhaps seemed to decrease the capital-output ratios assumed by only about a few points.

The First Five-Year Plan started with a capital output ratio of 3 : 1 and ended with 1.8 : 1 which after discounting for Nature's special bounties are assessed at 2. One therefore would ask for a reconsideration of the lessons of the experiences of the First Five-Year Plan.

Investment Planning

Let us next seek light on the rate of investment i. e. its percentage to national

income as we reach the end of the Second Five-Year Plan and pass to the third, fourth and fifth five-year plans. The high expectation of 20% of national income being investment in 1968.69, which was held out in the First Five-Year Plan is now given up. We are, however, reminded that this is not improbable for a country. Eastern European countries Czechoslovakia and Poland have had a gross investment rate at 20-25%. U. S. S. R. maintained it at 15-20% and during 1913-39 Japan averaged at 16-20%. Therefore a target of 11% for 1960-61, 14% by 1965-66 and 16% by 1970-71 can with reasonable efforts be reached. Does it include any consideration of the non-monetised investment? Second Five-Year Plan (p. 11) is silent about it and from a table given in it (p. 11) one would seem to think that planners shall strive for monetised investments on the basis of 7.3, 10.7, 13.7, 16.0 and 17.0 beginning with the Second Five-Year Plan and ending with the fifth Five-Year Plan.

There is, however, a silver lining: and there are also dark clouds. The experience during the First Five-Year Plan was that the budgetted expenditures on First Five-Year Plan schemes were increasingly under-spent for a number of years. May we expect a repetition of history? But how would it save unnecessary sacrifices and privations so far as the people are concerned? Besides, the dark clouds point to a premium on inefficiency in the face of available surfeit of money in the hands of the government, including its demi-gods, petty-gods, and contractor-gods.

Employment-Planning

Let us pass to the employment target. Second Five-Year Plan starts by impressing the need for reducing the percentage of total working force engaged in agriculture from 70 to 60 by 1975-76 because in the America of virgin-land it came down to 37% in 25 years and in Japan with less land-broght the figure down from 77% to 52% in 44 years (p. 14). A reference is made to unpublished studies made in Commission which ensure that under the Second Five-Year Plan new entrants to labour force will get jobs and under-employment in agriculture will be relieved. The shift to the secondary and tertiary sectors can come about only over a large period. (p. 26).

Next we find that 'additional employment likely to be generated over the second plan period in sectors other than agriculture is estimated at 8 million ' "(Second Five Year Plan page 75") and together with the mixed employment and reduction in under-employment phenomenon' in aggregative terms 'Second Five-year plan' envisages a sufficient increase in the demand for labour to match the increase in the labour force amounting to 10 million' (Second Five Year Plan p. 75).

As one turns to the chapter on employment aspects in the Second Five-Year Plan one is told that "as stated earlier, new entrants to the labour force during the next five years have been estimated at 10 millions" (page 111) and soon after reads the tabulated figures of estimated additional employment of 8 millions "on the basis of employment data supplied by States and Central Ministries and on the basis of physical targets proposed for the private sector with certain assumptions regarding productivity increases" (Second Five-Year Plan p. 115). Ministries, railway engineers, road engineers, state experts are than paraded to convince the reader of the estimates of employment. Census of manufacture data have been used to arrive at the employment figure of three-quarter million for industries and minerals. The proportion (0.52) of those employed in other occupations to the total number of employed as revealed in the 1951 census is the basis for attributing one-third of the employment of 8 millions to "others including trade and commerce". The final seal

on the bonafide of the figures is put by the fact that the Planning Commission studies "show that direct employment in the first plan period in the public and private sectors was of the order of 4.5 millions and hence the target figure under the Second Five-Year Plan, which entails a more than double expenditure, is not expected to be much higher" i.e. not much off the mark. Not bad common-sense provided the commission's studies are just. This however means that if the total expenditure during the Second Five-Year Plan falls short of the planned amount, additional employment created may also be proportionally less.

The remarkable point to be noted is that the planners have given us the plan, the investment, the result national income and the additional employment with proper break down *without* the least of mathematical-cum-statistical jugglery which became inevitable in our writing in the Feb., 1957 issue of Rural India. Nothing better than sound common-sense. When the Planning Commission thus has given so little importance to the statistical studies on long-term planning one sees little need for the preference for 'Confidential' steps and for the hesitancy in supplying necessary information for discussion (say) in these pages.

To conclude, the second five-year plan thus has no Economic Model behind it. It is again a collection of plans and projects as they came up from the States, Ministries and project making authorities. As many projects and plans have been accommodated as would make up a total of an expenditure of Rs. 6200 crores and on-the-spot estimated yield of an income of Rs. 2680 crores and an employment of 8 millions or in aggregative form of 10 millions.

At best it is a collection of projects whose implications as regards capital-output ratio is not considered unsatisfactory by the planners and as regards the percentage of income to be saved is considered desirable and practicable, though it may have to be effected through created money and heavy taxation. It does not mean that the targets cannot be reached. Given your *will* to work and to live inconspicuously for sometime, we can succeed.

A NOTE ON COMMUNITY PLANNING

By: **G. JAYACHANDRAN**

CIVILISATION has grown too complex for each man to be able to realise himself without let or hindrance, leaving uncontrolled his desires and impulses. In one sense it is human selfishness that makes some coordinating efforts necessary. At the same time, unconnected individual efforts set in the direction of obtaining personal happiness would soon break down. Concerted action is the wage of mankind for the realisation of those very ideals which are the fullest expression of the most developed human personalities. The task of the community will therefore be the removing of these hindrances which human selfishness would place in the path of fellow beings, and the setting up of those agencies that will allow human actions so to be coordinated as not to run to waste—both these aims being all the time tested by the ultimate end of the planning process, the recognition of social dividend accruing out of the capital attempt at community level, as the ultimate and enduring value.

What is more important is to realise that a healthy community must give to all its members the fullest possible scope for the

free expression of their distinctive personality. Material inventions and expansion, growth of learning, moral and spiritual development – all these to carry any value must be expressed in terms of human personality. Assumingly therefore, that the organisation of the body politic should expressly eliminate in all its forms the idea of that there is a 'Common welfare' or 'general interest' which can only be attained by the deliberate sacrifice to that welfare or interest of a section of the community. No man or class exists for the convenience of another man or class; nor it should obviously cause inconvenience to the existence of other. No community can flourish in which some of its members are as it were the rungs of the ladder by which others ascend to prosperity or acquire culture. The ipso facto recognition of the importance of the individual, and the organisation of community in such a manner as will give each individual his fullest possible chance of development–physical, aesthetic, moral, spiritual–this must be the basis of any healthy community and the starting point of all sound planning thought and process. To wind up the foregoing argument in a gripping sentence we can say that community planning should not descry but espouse the cause of individual prefection in a society conglomerated with rival and conflicting wills and desires, and contrary purposes that are desideratum to find a natural compromise.

This means, therefore, that only through others, with the help of others, can individuality be expressed. Now, the intensely complex action and reaction of that multiplicity of separate individualities, "moving differently to the attainment of different desires" in Mr. Laski's phrase, will cause indescribable confusion and chaos unless there be some co-ordinating authority, able, if not to direct all these energies into appointed channels, atleast to see that the paths do no get hopelessly congested, corroded or choked. Personality, then, is a fundamental social fact and no system aiming at solidarity and social virtues can endure which deliberately ignores it. No organisation of society is sound which sacrifices, to the alleged interest of one section, that which makes life worth living to another.

All systems tend to ignore the fact that society is largely, after all, a complex of conflicting wills and desires and that the function of the community life is not so much to express a general agreement or "general will" to quote Rousseau's famous phrase, as to allow those conflicting wills and desires to express themselves with the minimum of mutual interference. The most casual observer of any society can not fail to observe what is so obvious as to be a truism, that it is made up of men who are at the same time extraordinarily alike and equally significantly different. This contrast is as marked in the mental and moral as in the physical aspect of life. Similar as we all are in all bodily essentials, no two of us are identical in size and looks–not even twins are absolute duplicates. However universal certain passions and instincts may be, their manifestations vary enormously according to many circumstances which we term education, environment, heredity, religion and particularly that elusive element called personality. This personal manifestation of humanity being the social product of the aggregate behaviour of mankind largely determines the scope and progress of humanity in all its conceivable walks of life. Ultimately we cling most to that complex of emotions, feelings, thoughts, desires, tastes, aspirations, which we call ourself.

What I have presented in the foregoing paragraphs constitute the psychological aspect of community planning. The physiological, political, cultural and economic aspects of it have already been dealt with in the previous issues of the journal.

RURAL DEMOCRACY AT WORK*

By : **B. N. GOSWAMI**

Introductory

IT is said that village people have been spending enormous time, money and energy at distant courts–the seats of centralized administration but instances are frequent when these courts have been found unable to administer fair justice. This, of course, cannot be considered to be true in legal sense but stories are current and experiences are accumulating in every locality in this regard. And a student of sociology while studying rural life cannot ignore the true feelings and ideas of the people he is studying. Ventilating such ideas and feelings is by no means a reflection on the capacities of those who have been administering justice. The cumbersome procedure, delay and distance have mostly been responsible for it. There may be other reasons not known to us. In order to overcome these difficulties and to organize social, economic and political life in the countryside, village panchayats have been established in different States.

The Government of Uttar Pradesh enforced the Panchayat Raj Act (1947) in August 15, 1949, when village panchayats were established throughout the State. The act intended 'to establish and develop local self government'. They have worked only for about seven years. Though short, this experience of revival of rural democracy, (which was lost in the process of disintegration of our village communities) should be watched closely particularly in its earlier stages, in order to make democracy safe.

The following pages are devoted to examine in detail the working of the panchayati Adalat (Nyaya Panchayat) Bichpuri, District Agra, so as to evaluate the success it has achieved, and its experiences, which may be of benefit to it and to other similar bodies in future. It may also serve as a good specimen for working of these bodies in this part of our State.

Working of the Panchayati Adalat (Nyaya Panchayat)

Table No. I showing the cases filed in and decided by the panchayati Adalat (Nyaya Panchayat) Bichpuri, during 1949–54.

Yrs.	Civil		Criminal		Revenue		Total	
	Filed	Decided	Filed	Decided	Filed	De ided	Filed	Decided
1949.	2	1	–	–	–	–	2	1
1950.	10	10	13	11	3	1	26	22
1951.	8	6	4	6	2	2	14	14
1952.	1	4	3	3	3	5	7	12
1953.	7	7	8	7	38	33	53	47
1954.	5	5	7	5	57	60	69	70
Total 6 years	33	33	35	32	103	101	171	166

* This paper is a brief adaptation of the thesis Social Transition in Rural India ', submitted to the Agra University in 1955 for Master's degree in Agr. Eco. The work was done at the B. R. School of Eco. & Sociology, Agra, under the guidance of Dr. D. S. Chauhan, who has given shape to this paper and has made necessary corrections and many valuable suggestions. He partly shares the responsibility for the views expressed in this paper.

During six years 171 cases were filed with this panchayati adalat and it decided 166 cases. Out of these decided cases 101 or about 61% were Revenue cases, 33 or 20% were civil and the rest 32 or 19% were criminal cases. A very high percentage of revenue cases shows that most of the litigation arises out of the land problem, particularly because of the complexity of rights in land and its scarcity. Secondly the percentage of cases decided to those filed is approximately the same in all the three types. Thirdly, in regard to the time taken in getting the cases decided the table shows that very few cases are postponed for long, and huge waste of time is also saved.

A very large number of revenue cases coming before panchayats in 1954 is due to new powers given to them to make mutation (which were formerly done only in Tehsils) in village records on the correct information supplied by patwari (Lekhpal). Thus a very large number of cases were brought before them for mutation and correction of existing village records. These local bodies knowing the facts closely decided these cases quickly and with greater justice. It has been further noted that the number of criminal and civil cases is now declining. That is because many cases are disposed of by surpanch then and there by mutual settlement, and without recording them and allowing them to proceed further. Thus minor cases are either decided amongst villagers themselves or through their caste panchayats and village panchayats, and only serious criminal cases are now taken to higher courts.

Table No. II showing the nature of caset and the judgements of Panchayati Adalas (Nyaya Panchayat) Bichpuri. (1949-54.)

	Compromised	Decided ex-party	Transferred to regular courts	Decided in panchayati adalat	Dismissed	Total cases disposed
Civil cases						
1949	–	–	–	–	1	1
1950	5	2	–	–	3	10
1951	4	1	–	–	1	6
1952	2	–	–	–	2	4
1953	5	–	–	–	–	5
1954	4	–	1	1	1	7
Total	20	3	1	1	8	33
Criminal cases						
1949	–	–	–	–	–	–
1950	8	–	–	1	2	11
1951	3	–	–	1	2	6
1952	2	–	–	1	–	3
1953	2	4	–	–	1	7
1954	3	–	–	–	2	5
Total	18	4	–	3	7	32
Revenue cases						
1949	–	–	–	–	–	–
1950	–	–	1	–	–	1
1951	–	–	2	–	–	2
1952	3	1	1	–	–	5
1953	–	5	26	–	2	33
1954	–	–	6	53	1	60
Total	3	6	36	53	3	101
Grand Total (No.)	41	13	37	57	18	166
Percentage	24.7	7.8	22.3	34.3	10.9	100.0

The survey brought out that 25% of the total cases were compromised between the parties, This shows that the panchayati adalat has been handling the situation rather efficiently with the result that much of the bitterness arising out of tensions gets subsided and decreased, which would have accumulated had the cases been taken to regular courts and prolonged there. Sustained tension gets eliminated, and mutual settlement paves the way for smooth and co-operative relations between the parties.

It is interesting to note that out of 37 cases which were transferred to regular courts only one was a civil case and the rest 36 were revenue cases. The reason for such a large number of revenue cases coming before the panchayati adalats and then coming to regular courts is that the latter have been empowered to report to Tehsils about the correct entry of names in Lekhpal's records.

For this type of work all such cases are sent to tehsils by Panchayati Adalats after enquiring into the real facts and figures.

Social Changes :—As regards the social change one finds that after the inauguration of panchayat the village community has undergone a vast change. The most important change is the decrease in rigidity of the caste system. People belonging to different castes (even Harijans) are found squatting on the same flour or Dari on festivals. On festive occasions all were found mixing freely and using common symbols of greeting. In the Extension-cum-community Project training camp of panchayats' secretaries drawn from different castes and communities no discriminatory practices were observed, and they were found dining together. It shows a tendency towards greater social mixing and the abolition of many old social barriers.

There is a definite change in the outlook of the people towards untouchables. People belonging to higher castes mix more freely with the latter in economic, social and political activities. The scale of values has also changed considerably. Instead of caste determining one's place in the social scale now education and economic status are greater determining factors. Besides, there is a change in rural leadership.

Formerly, village leadership was the monopoly of twice-born castes. There was little opposition, and whenever there was any it was crushed. After the establishment of the panchayats and the abolition of the Zamindari system the tables are turned. Leadership has now shifted towards the young educated section, or towards backward castes wherever they are numerically superior. Besides, the old prevailing social ban on Harijans to enter the village temple is relaxed, and so also the ban on some castes on drawing drinking water from the common well. Thus there is a considerable levelling up amongst the castes and sections which have suffered in the past because of social disadvantages. Equality of opportunity and the disappearance of social disabilities are gradually strengthening rural democracy in the countryside. It is difficult to say as to how far these changes are due to specific factors, but the establishment of panchayats has definitely been a quite important factor generating rapid rural change.

Outstanding difficulties :—The experience of working of the panchayati adalat has shown that it has not fulfilled the high expectations that were raised about it. There are many difficulties in its efficient working. Amongst them the following may be mentioned as being the most common.

*(1) There is indifference amongst villagers to the need for the maintenance of proper civil amenities in the village.

---

* Mr. Justice Chaturvedi of Allahabad High Court on Jan. 3, 1957, had given a ruling that the State Government's order, setting up committees for appointment of panchas for Nyaya Panchayats was inconsistent with the U. P. panchayat Raj Act under which the prescribed authority for making such appointments was the District Magistrate. (This has come after the paper was written.)

(2) The Panchayat is under the influence of old landlords. They are failing to inspire confidence amongst the majority of peasants in the village who show a lack of cooperation towards the panchayat, and due to this summons are not served at proper time with the result that there is some delay in handling cases, which can be eliminated.

(3) The financial resources of the panchayat are very poor with the result that it cannot look after even the elementary functions and duties assigned to it. Government subsidies go only a little way towards removing this defect. Local works like the construction and maintenance of wells, schools, roads, etc., have to be left out because of the cost.

Some Suggestions :—The foregoing review reflects that the results in the sphere of rural reconstruction, and economic, social and political achievements are far below of what could reasonably be expected after six years of panchayat's existence. On the basis of enquiry the following suggestions may be made for the improvement in the functioning of the panchayati adalat.

(1) The Gaon Sabha should be asked to help the Chowkidar to serve the summons and notices in due time, on the different parties. At present delay in the disposal of cases occurs due to the delay caused in serving summons and notices.

(2) All the records of the Panchayati Adalat (Nyaya Panchayat) must be consigned to the district head quarter when they are no longer needed for the business of the Adalat. This will eliminate all chances of tempering with the records, irregularities and misuse of the powers and privileges of the sarpanch.

(3) Panchayati Adalat (Nyaya Panchayat) should be empowered to take a serious view of all malicious prosecutions. This will prove a strong deterrent to the hideous motives of litigants arising out of party feuds and rivalry.

(4) Panchas must be able to interpret the Panchayat Raj Act and rules framed thereunder. The minimum qualifications prescribed for the candidate's eligibility to Panchayati Adalat's election should be High School certificate or education.

(5) There should be security and safety of the panchas and Sarpanchas. Freedom from fear, physical injury, or material loss liable to be inflicted on panchas and Sarpanchas by parties apprehending defeat at the Adalat or court will ensure impartial and effective justice.

(6) There should be periodical training camps or refresher courses for panchas and sarpanchas at district level. It will increase their efficiency, and inculcate in them a spirit of selfless service and minimise self aggrandisement of their privileged position.

(7) Lastly, there is truth in the allegation against the elected judiciary. The judicial Reform Committee appointed by the Uttar Pradesh Government in 1950 in its recommendation gave full consideration to the functioning of Panchayati Adalats. It rightly felt that the system of elected Judiciary is not working well, and therefore panchas of the Nyaya Panchayats should be nominated by the District Magistrate. We agree with this view.

CAPITAL FORMATION IN INDIA

By : **AMRIT KATYAL**

WE are, in the words of Prof. Nurske, in a vicious circle of poverty. The reason being given by almost all the economists is the low rate of capital formation in under-developed countries. In view of our present poor productive capacity the greater part of the available real resources is employed in the production of current consumer goods. It is very difficult to spare any real resource for the production of capital goods. A small power to save is, therefore, the main cause for poverty. A small power to save results from the low level of real income which in turn is a reflection of low productivity. Low productivity is due to lack of capital which in turn is a result of the small capacity to save. And so the vicious circle of poverty is complete.

The terminology of capital formation is quite simple. When a country does not divert the whole of its productive capacity to the needs of current consumption but applies a part of it to the making of capital goods, capital in the economic sense, is said to be formed. Thus capital formation first supposes an act of saving which in its turn is implicit in the income level of the country.

Between 1919 and 1928 the rate of investment was only 7% of the real national income. Years of 1946 and 1947 were the years of dis-saving. In the year 1948 the rate of saving was as low as 1.4%. There were many causes for a fall in the rate of capital formation. It was probably inevitable that the partition of the country, the eliminiation of the princely order, the abolition of landlordism in certain States and the shift of income to the cultivators, labourers and a certain section of the middle class which is not accustomed to saving money, all these factors brought about a dis-location. But with the implementation of First Plan in India, the downward trend has been arrested; instead it has increased to some extent as shown below :—

Year	Index of real income.	Rate of Capital formation.	Index of consumer's expenditure.
1950–51	100.6	4.6	96.0
1951–52	101.6	4.7	96.9
1952–53	108.3	6.3	102.0
1953-54	117.0	8.0	109.0
1954–55	120.0	8.3	111.7

Note : Source : Hindustan Standard March 22, 1955.

The first plan estimated capital formation at 5.2 % in 1950 and placed the target to increase it to 7% of the real income in 1955–56. The target has already been achieved, even exceeded by 1.75%. In public sector there has been capital formation in the real sense, but in the private sector it has been exaggerated. Most of the investment in the private sector is the construction of buildings. If these buildings in towns and villages are meant for living then the real rate of capital formation is lower than the Planners' estimate. In short, only 1% investment has been increased during the first plan period. In the second plan, investment is to be increased by 4%, that is, from 7 to 11% of the national income. Even this figure is among the lowest in the world,

An interesting reason responsible for low capital formation in under-developed countries is the disparities in the level of real incomes of the different countries of the world. Savings in under-developed countries are practically non-existent due to this very reason. A report from U.N.O, reveals that 67% of the world's income goes to high income countries of 18%

population—U. S. A., Canada, Western Europe. Secondly, 18% of the income goes to the middle income countries of 15% population—Russia, Israel, South Africa. Lastly 15% of world's income goes to 67% of the population of under-developed countries like India, Ceylon, Burma, Indonesia, South Eastern Europe. Out of this 15% income 67% population is to be fed. This is the reason that savings are non-existent in the under-developed countries like India.

The second appropriate cause for the low capital formation given by the experts, is the deficiency of financial institutions. The banking is absolutely inadequate. They are designed mainly to serve the commerce of the country. Most of these institutions are situated in big towns. Rural credit system is so undeveloped that it is not possible to bring whatever small savings the rural people have.

Remedies:

We see that inspite of our best efforts foreign capital is not forthcoming to any appreciable extent. But since our economic development cannot brook any delay, we must rely on self help, i. e. we must try to save more and mobilise our savings for economic development. Historical examples can be quoted here. For example, Japan saved as much as 50% of her annual income. Similarly in U.S.S.R. the Russians saved a lot and developed their economy during the plan periods. India too, can maintain her economy at a high level if the following measures are adopted.

Firstly, Capital formation through budget deficit and monetary policy has become essential in recent years. The inadequacy of 'voluntary-savings' had led many under-developed countries to adopt deficit financing for raising the capital for development plans. In India, the Planning Commission has proposed deficit finance of Rs. 1200 crores as an essential measure for raising finance for the Second Plan. But this method is bound to be risky and is very likely to create inflation in a democratic State like India. In my opinion this fear has been exaggerated by various economists like Prof. Shenoy and Dr. K. N. Raj. In fact the inflation will be less due to the existence of hoarding habit, higher reserve ratio, (7% in India while in U. K. only 2%), lack of communication facilities and expected foreign aid worth Rs. 400 crores.

The second fiscal measure for raising capital formation is taxation. According to Prof. Colin Clark, there is a limit to taxation and he places this limit at 25% in peace-time. In a less developed country this limit is found long before the Clarkian limits are reached. In India the limit in the second plan is at 9 to 10%. This limit can be increased if the government adopted a bold policy towards the capitalists without injuring the classes having low incomes.

Third fiscal measure in this respect is to increase the small loans saving scheme. This can be enhanced through propaganda and by raising the rate of interest. A little higher interest will definitely attract the savers. Gold certificates can be proved useful for this job.

Lastly, development of co-operative societies and commercial banks in all parts of India can tap the same source for development purposes.

CONSOLIDATION OF HOLDINGS IN UTTAR PRADESH

By: **G. S. LAVANIA & S. B. LAL GUPTA**

ONE of the most important causes of the backwardness of Indian agriculture has been the excessive and endless sub-division and fragmentation of holdings. The tiny parcels of land under the management of a poor cultivator have, so far, defied all schemes of development. This fact was brought to the notice of the people quite early and the Baroda Report on Agricultural Indebtedness (1913) recommended consolidation of small and fragmented holdings. Even before this Sir Charles Eliot and Sir Edward Buck had emphasised the need for consolidation (1880). The Royal Commission on Agriculture also emphasised the same and gradually the general opinion mobilised on this issue.

Progress in Uttar Pradesh

On voluntary basis consolidation has been worked out through Court of Wards, co-operative societies and revenue department but these measures failed to achieve the desired success. Recently, the emphasis has shifted to compulsory consolidation, when the various State governments under their own legislative measures bring out a plan for making the scattered holdings compact in one or more blocks. However, these attempts can be split up into two categories (i) Those which can be implemented only when a specified percentage of tenure holders possessing a definite prescribed minimum land in the village agree to the scheme of consolidation and (ii) Those under which government is authorized to start consolidation compulsorily at her own initiative. The U. P. consolidation of holdings Act 1939 belonged to the former category while that of 1953 to the latter.

I. Consolidation through cooperative societies.

Consolidation work in Uttar Pradesh has been undertaken by cooperative societies as early as 1924. The work first began in the year 1925 in Bijnore and in 1928 in Saharanpur districts. In 1932 it was extended to Moradabad. Later the work was started in Meerut, Muzaffarnagar, Bulandshahar, Badaun, Etawah, Agra, Sultanpur, Rae-Bareilly and Fatehpur. The meagre progress of the consolidation work through cooperative societies can be studied from the following table :

Table I

Progress of consolidation work in Uttar Pradesh through cooperative societies.

Year	No. of societies registered	Year	No. of societies registered
1925-26	1	1934-35	15
1926-27	2	1935-36	14
1927-28	3	1936-37	12
1929-30	3	Upto 1937-38	130
1930-31	16	1938-39	—
1931-32	5	1939-40	35
1932-33	12	1940-41	36
1933-34	11	Upto 1951-52	518

The total membership of the 518 societies in 1951-52 was 18,508. The total area consolidated increased from 22,000 bighas (1 bigha = 5/8 Acre) in 1940-41 to 1,70,000 acres in 1951-52.

II. Consolidation of holdings under U. P. Tenancy Act of 1939.

The Act came into existence in January 1940 and provided for the initiation of the proceedings on an application by the proprietor of a village or Mohal, or the lambardar or the cultivators of more than one third cultivated area of the village.

The consolidation work was taken up in the districts of Bijnore, Ballia, Saharanpur, Sitapur, Bahraich and Basti. It proceeded well, except in Saharanpur where it was given up due to certain difficulties in July 1942. The experiment of consolidating the holdings through Panchayat on the basis of full agreement of cultivators

and Zamindars was tried in Gorakhpur district.

The work of consolidation was confined to 53 villages in the districts of Ballia, Bijnore, Sitapur, Basti and Bahraich during 1944-45 as against 36 in the year 1943-44, at an average cost of Rs. 1/15/1 per acre. Up to 1947 about 4.64 lakh acres were consolidated under this Act at a cost of Rs. 3.1 lakhs. This area lay in 7004 villages in the nine districts viz. Ballia, Bijnore, Sitapur, Basti, Bahraich, Allahabad, Saharanpur, Gorakhpur, and Deoria. On an average it took 88 days to consolidate a village and 58 percent of the holdings changed hands. The Gorakhpur experiment bid fair to be more popular and more expeditious.

III. Consolidation of holdings under Court of Wards

The progress of the work under Court of Wards has never been satisfactory. Balrampur estate took the lead in this regard by starting the consolidation work systematically in 1936 and it was completed in 72 villages, total area covered being 64,000 bighas, thereby reducing the number of fields from 60,927 to 6,006. In addition, the work was also done by tahsil staff of tha estate in four other villages. Besides, work was completed in two villages of Kashipur estate and small progress was also achieved in Ayodhya estate. Till 1944 the progress was very slow and it was only in January 1945 when the work on systematic lines was started by the Court of Wards in six districts, namely Etawah, Kanpur, Moradabad, Lucknow, Barabanki and Gonda. The work, more or less, remained incomplete except in Kanpur and Moradabad. The result of the experiment regarding consolidated farming was ecouraging in village Sarthua in Lucknow district in July 1945, but it remained incomplete due to paucity of funds and the non-availability of trained and experienced staff for conducting the consolidation programme.

As is clear from the above, the progress through voluntary means could not be achieved to the desired extent. Hence, the government had to shift its policy towards compulsory consolidation. In conformity with the latest trend of legislation in the country, the Government of Uttar Pradesh passed in 1953 a new Act providing for compulsory consolidation. This Act replaced the Act of 1939 which allowed the use of compulsion when persons holding a specified proportion of area in the village expressed themselves in favour of consolidation scheme.

IV. Uttar Pradesh Consolidation of Holdings Act 1953.

Consolidation is the rearrangement of a holding, held by a tenure holder, so as to make it more compact. It is not necessary that the holding of a tenure holder may be put together in one single block, but an attempt is made to reduce the number of chaks (fragments) as much as possible. Sometimes, it becomes necessary to allot land to an individual in more than one block in the village due to differences in the fertility of the soil, irrigation facilities, site value of land etc. The U.P. consolidation of holdings Act 1953, as amended in 1954 is the latest piece of legislation on the subject and it may be useful here to indicate the principles laid down for consolidation of holdings under this Act:

(1) Every tenure holder shall be, as far as possible, allotted land in the block in which he holds the largest part of the holding;

(ii) The land in each village may be divided and grouped under the following blocks, namely:

(a) block of land producing rice only;

(b) block of land producing mainly ek-fasli crops, other than rice;

(c) block of land which is mainly dofasli; and

(d) block of land subject to fluvial action of any river.

The number of blocks should not exceed three. Under special circumstances their number can be increased by obtaining the permission from the Director of consolidation, Uttar Pradesh.

(iii) Only those tenure holders should get land in any particular block who already hold land therein;

(iv) The number of chaks to be allotted to each tenure holder excluding areas earmarked for abadi shall not exceed the number of blocks in the village unless there is only one block and the land is not more or less of uniform quality;

(v) The tenure holders belonging to the same family shall, as far as possible, be given neighbouring chaks;

(vi) The location of the residential house of the tenure holder or improvement, if any, made by him shall be taken into account in allotting chaks;

(vii) Small tenure-holder shall be given land near the village abadi as far as practicable;

(viii) An existing compact holding or farm which is 6¼ acres or more in area shall not as far as possible be distributed or divided;

(ix) Allottment of chaks be made on the basis of the rental value of the land;

(x) The area of the chaks proposed to be allotted shall not differ by more than twenty percent, from the area of the original plots and the compensation should be paid to the persons who get holdings of lesser market value, after recovering from those who receive the holdings of higher market value;

(xi) Any other principle, which may be laid down in consultation with the consolidation committee taking in view the local conditions.

The process of consolidation is not only useful in reducing the number of fragments but also provides an opportunity of planning the village common lands, roads, drains, manure pits, schools, play grounds etc. in a systematic manner. In order to help the village planning the Act provides (i) amalgamation of any roads, paths, channels, pastures etc. or other lands reserved for common purposes with any agricultural holding, whenever such amalgamation is deemed necessary under the consolidation scheme, and (ii) assignment of new areas for common purposes in lieu of existing areas or when the existing common areas are insufficient or when no reserved areas exist for common purposes.

Financial Aspect: The U. P. Government has decided to recover the entire cost of consolidation from the tenure holders in whose favour consolidation work is to be done, so as to relieve the State of the financial burden. Rs. 1/8/- per acre will be realised in advance, after the statement of principles is accepted, as the first instalment of the cost of consolidation, which will be adjusted to the final cost. The cost will be calculated on the basis of hours of work done by the consolidation staff, by treating a day of eight hours and a month of 24 days. Ten percent of this cost will be added to it for incidental and training charges and 10 percent of the so calculated cost for stationary etc. The cost of the period during which the correcttion of papers is done will not be borne by the cultivators but by the revenue department. The cost will be realised as the arrears of the land revenue.

Work done under Act of 1953

The scheme was first introduced in Kairana and Musafirkhana tahsils of Muzaffarnagar and Sultanpur districts respectively. In the Kairana tahsil of Muzaffaranagar district in September 1955, operations regarding consolidation of holdings were completed in 21 more villages. The total number of villages after the inclusion of these villages under the consolidation of holdings operations comes to 82. The cultivated

area involved in these villages was 36,336 acres consisting of 56,669 plots but after consolidation the number of plots in the holdings was reduced to 7,692. In the same district consolidation operations were taken up in 209 villages in all. Statement of principles was finalised in almost all the villages till September 1955 and statement of proposals was finalised in 189 villages.

The operations under the consolidation scheme had been completed in 203 villages out of 255 taken up in Musafirkhana tahsil of Sultanpur district.

The scheme was introduced in April 1955, in other districts of the State and the progress of the work is reported satisfactory. Survey work has been completed in Bareilly, Moradabad, Farrukhabad, Aligarh, Mathura and Lucknow. The progress of survey work is reported 97,96,80 and 77 percent, satisfactorily completed in Bulandshahar, Saharanpur, Azamgarh and Unnao districts respectively. In Faizabad and Basti districts, the survey work has been completed to the extent of 66 and 60 percent respectively. In January only 27 percent of the survey work has been completed.

Of the 8538 villages in 21 districts covered by consolidation proceedings, in 1936 villages the number of individual plots in the holdings had been reduced from 10, 21, 581 to 1,88,766. Consolidation work would shortly begin in five more districts. Contrary to initial fears there had been no active opposition from cultivatiors whose land had been consolidated.

Advantages of Consolidation

Advantages of consolidation have long been discussed and it is not essential to review the same in full details, but a brief mention here, to give a clear idea on this aspect seems desirable.

(1) *Efficient Irrigation*: As the holding is made compact in one block the tenure holders get encouragement for the sinking of new wells and for the repair of old ones. Further, more water is available and the cost of irrigation is reduced.

(2) *Increase in cultivated area*: With a considerable reduction in the number of plots a larger part of the area, occupied by the numerous boundaries, is available for immediate cultivation.

(3) *Reduction in disputes and litigation*: The disputes over occupation of boundaries and trespassing are not uncommon in the villages. A scheme of consolidation which reduces the number of boundaries will also minimise the number of such disputes and thus save money and time spent by the cultivators unnecessarily over these trifle affairs.

(4) *Improvement in Agriculture:* An incentive for improved techniques of production is provided through such a scheme of consolidation. Supervision and management is made easy and cheap.

(5) *Economy of time, money and labour:* The cost and time involved in transporting cattle, implements and other essential services of production is minimized through this process.

(6) *Better field for beneficiary departments:* The beneficiary departments, last of all, begin to operate on these new occupations of convenient blocks owned by the cultivators.

Difficulties

During the preparation of the Act, hopes were expressed that the Act would meet with bumper success in solving the problem of fragmentation which awaits an immediate and drastic measure. Inspite of such hopes, several difficulties have been experienced by the officials in several parts of the State.

The cultivators with their meagre resources are unable to bear the entire cost of consolidation which varies from Rs. 3/- to Rs. 4/- per acre. The Government also does not share this heavy burden since

there are various development schemes which involve heavy expenditure on her part.

Attachment to land is the second impediment with regard to the consolidation work. There is always a tendency amongst the cultivators to assess their land at a high value.

In some parts, where the scheme is under active operation, the lack of correct records of rights has been keenly felt in the proper conduction of the work.

The cultivators generally do not know the advantages of consolidation. Moreover, they are misguided by the propoganda carried on by a few unsocial elements against the work in certain areas as they are given to understand that they may lose right over the land. Besides, they may not have full confidence in the officials operating the scheme in their villages.

The work of consolidation is of technical nature which requires the employment of well trained, adequate and efficient staff. The staff at actual work seems unable to tackle the problem as it is not properly trained and is inexperienced. The variation in the soil classes also presents difficulties in working out a harmonious scheme of consolidation acceptable to all.

Suggestions

The main disease of our rural population is found in her illiteracy, conservatism and ignorance. If by making the people literate and through continuous progoganda and publicity we can remove this obstacle most of our problems are solved. With specific reference to consolidation it is suggested that the merits of the case be fully publicised through discourses, films etc. In fact, we have to prepare the cultivators for accepting the scheme and this step will remove most of the difficulties. The cost is high and a part of it should be borne by the State also. Economy in operation is necessary to reduce the per acre cost of consolidation. In the beginning one must admit the difficulties of obtaining the technically trained staff but with the progress of the scheme, the experience will add to their training and will be helpful in a number of ways. The unsocial elements do remain in all forms of society but a really beneficial scheme is always to be accepted by the people.

Inspite of various difficulties in the way of consolidation and also certain obstacles put forth by a few it is earnestly felt that the work should progress and be completed within as short a time as possible.

ORGANISING SMALL SCALE & COTTAGE INDUSTRIES IN BILASPUR DISTRICT

By : **D. V. SAWHNEY**

"SMALL scale and Cottage industries, in enlarging the scope for diversified employment, fully utilising the creative energy of all man-power, subsidizing the income of agriculturists and inculcating in people the habit of leading a more disciplined life, as well as arresting the increasing pressure of population on the land and making a relatively modest claim on scanty capital resources, command a crucial position in the economy of any unit. Besides helping to produce more and thus raising the standard of living of the masses, they not only supplement the basic or heavy industries but act as their essential adjuncts in meeting the bulk of the demand for essential consumer's goods. They envisage to establish a "social order which

is based on the firm foundation of securing a higher standard of life and equality of opportunities for growth not to the privileged few, not even to the greatest number, but unto the last". *

No realistic scheme for the development of any sector of economy of any unit can be formed without the availability of upto-date statistics on natural resources, man-power and other aspects of living. The author regrets the lack of up-to-date figures on such heads within the short time at his disposal. Nevertheless an attempt has been made to submit some workable suggestions which may be modified, where necessary, through spot surveys and random samplings.

Physical Features

Bilaspur district belongs to the Chattisgarh Division of the pre-reorganisation Madhya Pradesh, lying between 21°37′ and 23°7′N and 81°12′ and 83°40′E with an area of 7602 square miles. It is bounded on the south by the open plains of Raipur. To the north and west, the lowlands are hummed in by the hills consisting the eastern wall of the Satpuras, known locally as the Maikala range. + The Mahanadi does not flow through the district but forms its southern boundry for a length of about 40 miles.

Climate is pleasant with an annual rainfall of 50°".

The area mostly consists of black cotton soil, brown or yellow clays. There are two crops in the year. Rice is the heaviest staple crop and is practically always sown broadcast. Other crops include wheat, pulses, millets, linseed and a little of cotton.

The area is rich in forest wealth and minerals which have so far been neglected and unexploited.

* 'Organisational Research for village Industries, by J. Patel. pp. 10.

+ 'Bilaspur District Gazetteer'

'Through Freedom Towards Peace & Progress in Central Provinces and Berar by Govt. of C. P. and Berar, Aug. 1949.

70% of the population are supported by pasture and agriculture. Of the remaining population a considerable proportion are village artisans and of other village functionaries who are directly dependent on agriculture for their livelihood.

The direct line of Eastern Railways from Nagpur to Calcutta passes through the centre of the district, but it has a very thin road system.

The area is best suited for the development of small scale industries for which the conditions are admirably suited; "a plentiful supply of raw materials, a simple unsophisticated people and a purely rural economy."*

Basic Considerations and Policies.

Before proceeding forward to give details of prospective industries suitable for development, it is necessary to be aware of some basic considerations and policies. 'Decentralisation' and 'Co-operation' are the pivots round which the programme should revolve. "Decentralisation means adopting improvements in techniques in such a manner and to such an extent that economic activity is still possible and is carried out in comparatively small units widely scattered or dispersed throughout the area.*

Further that all activities should be organised on Co-operative basis for all purposes of supply of raw material, production, marketing, finance, research and training.

As far as possible, grouping up a few villages to make self-sufficient economically-compact units is very necessary.

Prospective Small Scale Industries.

Hand-pounding of rice industry can be given a firmer footing by the introduction of improved hand-pounding equipment such as Chakki-dhenki units, improved

* Report of the Village & Small Scale Industries (Second Five-Year Plan) Committee, October 1955.

dhenkis and winnowing fans, organised marketing through Co-operative agencies, constitution of a nutritious Committee to popularise consumption of hand-pounded rice.

Handloom Spinning and Weaving of Cloth, including that of Tassar silk cloth and Kosa cloth should be improved by introducing technical improvements through conversion of throw shuttle looms into fly shuttle looms, forming the weavers and spinners into Co-operative societies which may be associated with the Provincial Weavers' Society for assuring continued supply of yarn and sale of goods. Ambar Charkha programme may be intensified.

Oil-Ghani industry. Replacing the traditional ghanis by the improved Wardha ghani, establishment of Demonstration Centres and Workshop need special consideration.

Cottage Match Industry can be revived by raising plantation of Semal; loans for the purchase of equipment etc. may be considered as one of the means of encouraging the now almost defunct industry.

Hand-made Paper Industry, though is a multi-purpose industry can flourish here, as the necessary raw materials, i.e. Salai wood, rags etc., plentiful supply of water and cheap labour are available. Steps may be taken to establish Production Centres in the area, to train workers under the aegis of All India Khadi and Village Industries Board, creating reseach unit for exploring new uses for hand-made paper. This can be conveniently introduced in Schools.

Lac which is abundant here can be used for developing various industries including manufacture of records, sealing wax, water proof inks and bangles.

Sufficient quantity of linseed oil be procured from neighbouring areas to develop Paints and Varnish industry which is daily growing into importance.

Leather Tanning industry of the village may be improved which is of much importance as Consumer's goods industry. Harra which is found in forests may be procured to provide the necessary tanning stuff.

Bauxite deposits should be exploited to establish Aluminium industry on Co-operative basis.

Agricultural equipment industry can flourish here if an effort is made to use the available minerals of the district, i,e. Iron & Steel and coal.

Tassar Silk Industry may be encouraged if an adequate technical supervisory staff, training courses, distributing free equipment, purchasing the silk cocoons at subsidized rates from rearers, loans for reeling and spinning basins and equipment and a modern Weaving machine on co-operative basis be organised.

An attempt should be made to develop some home industries, such as preparation of pickles, jams, jellies, squashes, sauces and manufacture of toys through co-operative societies of Women, so as to provide subsidiary occupation to women of middle class families.

Other Cottage industries which may be recommended are Basket making by utilising the forests shrubs, Bidi making, Rope-twisting and Coir work, Bamboo work, Niwar weaving, Wool Spinning, Kambal weaving, utilisation of various forest fruits for vinegar manufacture, Bee-keeping and extracting of scented oils from roots, flowers and grasses etc.

With the materialising of Arpa Tank Project, fisheries may also find fruitful place as a cottage industry for the people.

Intensive development of profitable handicrafts in mat weaving, hand printing of textiles, toy making with priority for dolls and wool products may also be considered.

With the establishment of a 90,000 K. W. Thermal station at Korba (east of Bilaspur) and supply of cheap power from the Rural

Electricity schemes as envisaged in the Second Five-Year Plan, much improvement can be effected.

Problems facing the Industry

Apart from finance, the cottage and small scale industries have to face the following three problems—(i) They have to face the competition of large, better organized and technically much more competent manufacturing industries; (ii) The market for these industries is much less assured than that of the agricultural industry and (iii) There is a shortage of raw materials for these industries. In the words of Rural Credit Survey Committee, 1951, the problem is "how to make a combination of the very weak strong enough in relation to the much stronger".*

The solution of all this lies in assuring continued and uninterrupted supply of raw materials, implements and other accessories; a well-organised buying and selling organisation with branches in all parts of the area, Common production programmes, reservation of spheres of production, Co-operative marketing, State preference for the purchase of Cottage industries goods, price incentives, liberalization of rules and conditions governing the grant of finances; a net work of emporia and museums, organizing Industrial Co-operatives and above all a strong modern publicity organization. For improving efficiency, constant technical improvements through research, technical training, establishment of model demonstration-cum-Workshop centres and mobile servicing units would be much helpful. An important work relates to organizing exhibitions within the area and participation in exhibitions and fairs outside.

It is suggested that a District Co-operative Bank; multi-purpose Cooperative Societies with their affiliation to the Provincial Marketing and Supply Society; a team of technical staff, qualified in various branches with arrangments for their constant supervision and Refreshers' Courses be arranged. At the same time for the training of the prospective personnel, a polytechnic, like those started at Jabalpur, Nagpur, Amravati and Raigarh, a vocational higher secondary school be started at Bilaspur in collaboration with the Technical Training Institute already working there. Besides a Technological Research Wing on Small Scale and Cottage industries be created in Technical Training Institute, Bilaspure with necessary help from All India Small Scale Industries Board and the National Small Scale Industries Corporation.

Publicity, Review and Research

A proper Statistical-cum-Economics machinery under the District Industrial Officer which should be responsible for constant collection, compilation and publication of statistical data, study; assessment and review of the policies and investigation; analysis and research work on applied spheres may go a long way in establishing and assessing policies on a sounder basis.

Last, but not the least, comes administration. There is no doubt that the administration of such a scheme of planned development will make a heavy call on the strength and skill of the public authorities and institutions charged with responsibility of working out the programme. What is being attempted under the scheme of planned development and through the Co-operative sector is no less exacting and with economy and uniformity of policies and co-ordination of functions, policy and finance at District, Tehsil and Village levels on the one hand, and the All India Boards, Community Development Project and the National Extension Service schemes, the work may not be as impossible of achievement as otherwise.

* Rural Credit Survey Committee Raport, 1951.

C. O. T. FOR T. O. T.

By: **F. O. CONSER**

THERE is an old saying that trees are useful from the cradle to the coffin. It is equally true that one generation plants a tree for the next generation. What would be more fitting in our New India than to have the Youth of the Nation planting trees for the good of the Nation? 'Cot for Tot' would then become Children of Today for Trees of Tomorrow.

Bombay State is the largest and the best in the Union. It is the wealthiest, but in the States Reorganization it lost its greatest source of Income. Our Forest Income actually exceeded the Land Revenue of the State. Much of that wealth has gone to Canara. We wish our neighbour well, but it is a clarion call to 'tighten our belts' and Plant for the Future.

Forest Wealth has been growing everywhere. The Utilization Program simply staggers the imagination. In an article 2 years ago we wrote of 4,500 uses. Today there are 5,500 uses for wood and Science will produce a new one every day for many years to come. Utilization is still in its infancy in India. But our Department of Forestry is alert to the possibilities. Acreage decreases, but Income increases.

The Department need not, and must not go it alone. This far it has been a rather exclussive Club. We pay tribute to the British officers. They were able men and India is greatly indebted to them. But Trees are brothers and Forestry is a Fraternity rich in Friendship. Its Exclusiveness was an inheritance of the Past. We must seek neophytes and initiate them into our Fellowship until Forestry becomes Democratic.

Preserves and Reserves belong to the Past. They divided Policy and Public. Both sides have suffered. The Department is ready to move out of its Isolationism. Our Chief Conservator, Shri J. A. Singh, is a real Democrat and eager to make Forestry popular. We are proud of his able Conservators and devoted Divisional officers, and the Rangers and Guards who serve under them. Here is a very small corps that is doing a magnificent job. But it is the Age of the Common Man and it is time to take the people into our secrets. Today they are too largely indifferent and sometimes hostile. We can make them our Friends and not our Foes. The Youth will become Foresters and the adults will show an active concern.

Let us admit that there is hostility to Forest Laws. This is not peculiar to India. It is a sad fact everywhere, except in Finland where Trees are Green Gold. Some laws are a bit out of date, but very few are oppressive, even though the Fight for Freedom put them in a dim light. Most of these laws are wise and farseeing. Able Foresters promulgated them and time has sanctified them. We must teach them to our people until we have built up a great partnership. Trees are ours today.

They are ours as the cradle of the Aryan civilization. Perhaps we need them much more that we realize for our modern civilization. Ram would have a very hard time finding a Vanvas today. In our new Ram Raj there must be many earnest souls who would welcome the quiet of the woods for Meditation and Communion.

In our New India our Forests may well become our picnic grounds. Youth will have so much fun planting and cultivating their young saplings that they will want to enjoy their trees until old age. They will make them laboratories of Nature Study. They will make them Sanctuaries for Wild Life and bring back to this erring generation a sense of kinship with all creation.

Our more drastic Game Laws were overdue, but they will be honored in the breach until we *Plant* a Refuge for wild Life and Implant a Respect for the Beasts of the Field and the Fowl of the Air. Youth's pleasure will be in Conservation and not in Destruction. Nor is it too much to hope that the C. O. T. will produce "Temples (Trees) of Tomorrow."

Let us start this good work with School Forests. This will issue in Woodlots, in Tree Farms, and eventually the planting of New Forests and the Restoration of old ones. This is not a 'Pipe Dream' it is a vision of great value. Already in the USA., there are 4,461,274 owners of small holdings that constitute 61% of all the Forest Wealth of the country. Another 20% is owned by big Lumber companies and users of pulp and plastics. This leaves only 10% for the government. This completely reverses the figures on Indian Forests.

This article is not a plea for private enterprise. It is a plea for public participation. The writer has a conviction that the government cannot 'do it alone'. Experience has shown only a passing interest on the part of the average adult. Teachers have been more responsive. Pupils are generally enthusiastic. It seems that School Forests are the answer. This will require joint action on the part of Educational and Forest Departments

"Do you think that money grows on Trees?" is the 'last word' to C. O. T. who wants a bit of extra spending money from Dad. Soon the request will be honored, for Money really does grow on Trees. Government and Industry are so sure of this fact that in the USA., they are jointly spending tax money and profits to prove it. It is not a case of competition, but of co-operaton. Government needs trees in her great Reserves. Industry needs trees for the more than 5,000 uses to which wood is being put. Agriculture needs trees, as wind brakes, as Moisture and Soil Conservators, and above all to establish a proper balance between crop, timber and pasture land. This seems to be the only way to overcome the perennial Dust Bowls.

The need is even greater here in India. The Forestry Department cannot achieve it alone. It is faced with pests, plagues, politicians and fire, as well as an indifferent public. The politicians are the greatest foes. A promise of land will always win votes. Pasture land and Forest land are still available, but almost useless. Both have fallen prey to Erosion and Spear Grass, Gai Rann is inviolate as village property. It is owned by all and cared for by none. It is overgrazed and sadly abused, but it cannot be alienated even though it spews out gravel in a destructive runoff.

Many Forest Lands are treeless, but they are newer and still show proof that trees are Nature's greatest benefactors. This ideal fertilizer factory has deposited enough humus to bring water to the mouth of the Landless Poor and votes to the politician who is willing to betray his Motherland and the guilible Poor. Nature intended these lands for trees and they will prove a bane and not a blessing to cropland economy. It could easily deteriorate still further in the hands of the Poor, whereas a bit of perseverance on the part of Youth would restore it to its pristine glory.

I can plead eloquently for the Poor. They have long been my deepest concern. They deserve our best and not our worst. They are our brothers, not our step-children, nor our wards. Some few are good farmers, most are not. They have little land and less of learning. But they are ours and they have great possibilities if we start with them at the Primary School level and integrate them into the life of the Nation.

Strict lines of caste will melt in a School Forest. We have often seen light brown and dark brown hands join in the planting of a tree. This is where Brotherhood works and the accident of birth is forgotten.

The writer freely admits that there is no easy solution to social disabilities or segregation in this or any land. India has boldly enfranchised all the dispossessed. Untouchability is giving way to inherent dignity as Youth enters into Nation Building activities. There is a healthy sense of social equality in work and play. The economic inequality must trouble every lover of Bharat Mata. We offer Trees and their by-products as one of the answers. Mahars are skilled as hewers of wood. They need the raw product to give them employment. Shepherds make our struggling roadside trees more scraggly because we have offered no browse that might be easily grown on the thousands of acres of Waste Land. Koo Babhul can be introduced for the making of charcoal. Millions of trees will mean incomes for thousands of people. The Forester will be next to the Farmer in importance and in numbers.

A Primer of Forestry will soon be ready for the lower standards. A summer School of Forestry is in the offing for 1958. Some help to produce coloured comics on Forests seems likely. N. C. C. and A. C. C. can be enlisted in this fine work, even as the Home Guards in S. Satara Dist. rendered yoeman service on Dandaba Hill. The scene is set for a great advance. The prejudices against the Forest Department are dying. There is every chance of a great comradeship. The Children of Today will find a helping Hand extended to plant the Trees of Tomorrow.

In a short generation the income from the School Forests will make Free Education a reality at the Primary and Secondary level and possibly give some assistance for higher education. These Forests are possible to nearly every village. They were basic to our Golden Past. They will be the Green Gold of our more glorious future. And from that enriched soil will come our Future Foresters and Farmers.

COLLECTIVE SETTLEMENTS IN ISRAEL

By: **O. P. DAHAMA**

Types of Settlements in Israel

ISRAEL has a good ground for making a comparative study of the various types of settlements. It has (1) Cooperative villages (including Moshavei Ovdim, Immigrants' Moshavim and Middle class Settlements). (2) Collective Settlements called in Hebrew as Kibbutzim. (3) Collective Small-Holders' Settlements, called as Moshavim Shitufim in Hebrew Language. In these settlements production is Collective just as in Kibbutzim but consumption is individual as in Moshavim or any ordinary type of villages. (4) Private agricultural villages or Moshavoth.

This article we devote to Collective Settlements only. The Hebrew term Kibbutzim is a plural from Kibbutz, which is a term for mode of Collective life–a 'Commune' or Kuvtza (Plural KVUTZOT). It is a free association of people intending to found and to live in an agricultural collective settlement. In such settlements all the property is jointly owned and there are no individual shares, entrance fee or the distribution of property, when a member leaves. Every member has to act as part of the community and acts on its behalf and he never fulfills any economic function in a private capacity. The wife and husband are called members separately. The members give their labour to the common stock and receive from the settlement: the satisfaction of their needs in accordance to the principles and financial means of the settlement.

Organization

1. **Members' Meeting** :—This is a central and supreme institution of these settlements. Every member has a right to attend and vote. Matters like elections to internal institutions and posts; admission of guests, candidates and members; approval of the farm balance sheet, economic, social and political problems etc. are taken up in the meetings. Meetings are held generally once a week or when need arises.

2. **Committees** :—(a) *Farm Committee:* It deals with current farm matters. It consists of 10 to 20 members. (b) *Work Committee*: It deals with all work affairs, exceeding day to day arrangements and discusses monthly and yearly work plans, admissions and withdrawals from a branch, disputes relating to the distribution of workers among the branches etc. (c) *Special Farming Committees*: According to the need various Committees are established for dealing with various economic and agricultural questions, such as Finance Committee, Rotation Committee, Water Distribution Committee etc. (d) *Educational Committee*: (e) Cultural Committee, (f) Members' Committee, (g) Health Committee (h) Security Committee (i) Relatives' Aid Committee and Special Committees for games or Political Affairs etc.

3. **Secretariat** :—It concentrates the executive tasks in the settlement, manages its current affairs, carries out the decision of the members' meeting, supervises the work of the committees and branches and prepares plans for operations in all fields. It is to display initiative and give encouragement in every sphere. It consists mostly of the holders of the central posts and elected members, 5 to 10 members in all. The division of work differs from settlement to settlement but at least 3–5 members work full time at the secretariat. The Central posts are treasurer, Farm Manager,

The author of the article was sent by the Government of India for conducting an economic survey of the agriculture system and various types of settlements etc. in Israel in 1956. The present article is from his researches from Israel.

internal secretary and some additional members as required.

4. **Work-Roster Officer** :—He does the daily posting of workers. Every day he is notified of the manpower requirements of the various branches and directs each worker or the farmer to his work place by means of the work-roster and he notifies it every evening, if there is any change, on the notice board in the dining hall before the supper time. His duty is to coordinate the sometimes conflicting demands in a manner ensuring maximum efficiency on the farm or village as a whole. Though most of the members have permanent jobs, complicated posting problems are raised every day by seasonal requirements by some branches, cases of illness or shortage of manpower on the farm as a whole. He is required to watch over the implementation of the pre-arranged work plans and to ensure both a maximum number of workers in productive jobs and satisfaction of the essential needs of the service branches. This officer acts in close contact with the farm manager, who decides the cases of disagreement. Where there is more work two men may be kept for this job or in bigger Kibbutz there may be a committee for this purpose. In this respect the work-roster officer has authority over the members and a member may make appeal against his direction after he has carried out the task assigned to him to the internal secretary.

5. **Structure of the branches** :—The workers in various branches can be permanent and temporary. In livestock branches generally they are permanent, while in vegetables they are mostly temporary. The permanent workers of a branch form a 'circle' of the branch, elect a branch manager, and all work under his directions. In the off hours they have meetings very frequently, for fixing work-plans, discuss technical questions, prepare proposals for the annual plan, improve the technical knowledge, etc. The Branch-Manager generally determines the assignment of the workers to the various tasks and the sequence in which different jobs are to be carried out. He is responsible to the settlement as to every thing connected with the proper functioning and technical efficiency of the branch. This form may have some variation according to the local situation.

Supply of Members' Requirements

The Kibbutz supplies–to the extent of its economic ability and in accordance with the general aspirations–all requirements of its members which are recognised by it. With its development, it strives to encompass an ever-widening range of requirements and to raise the supply of basic needs to a higher level.

1. **Work and specialised skill** : When a person joins the settlement as "Guest" he is fitted in the general work-roster and a job is assigned to him according to his ability. First he is given simple unskilled work, after some time he is given a chance to hold a permanent job and to acquire a specialised skill. Every effort is made from the side of the settlement to utilise every vocational ability, and the occupational advancement depends to a decisive extent on the worker himself, and his devotion and efficiency make him fit for it. Admission of a worker in a permanent branch makes him entitled for specialised training outside the settlement, on community expenses.

2. **Food** :—All the members take their meals and the morning breakfast in the common dining hall. The sick people requiring a special diet are given in accordance with doctor's advice. The members are given things like biscuits, tea or coffee, sugar, utensils for cooking and eating, eggs, electric heater or stove etc. for making their tea or breakfast for the evening, when they return from the work

or have to receive some guest at odd hours. For children special food is prepared either in the common kitchen and brought to the kindergartens or it may be prepared at the kitchen in the kindergarten provided for the purpose. Nevertheless, the dining hall and joint meals have remained a basic and characteristic feature of the collective settlement's life. The diet is based on the food budget and the calculation of the nutrition value. Every care is taken that a member may have choice between two or three preparations. The persons who are permanent cooks in the kitchen are specially trained and for other services like cleaning services etc. rotational duties are given.

3. **Clothing, Footwear, Laundry** :— The stores make arrangement for the supply of clothes and shoes to the members in accordance with the budget, and they replace it when think it reasonable. Care is taken that the member may have a choice from a variety of patterns. As regards laundry service every settlement has washing plants, ironing services or even mechanical ironing etc. Every Friday, the member brings used clothes to the laundry, in a specially provided bag, puts it in a place provided for him in a self and takes from it his old lot now washed and mended. For the repair of shoes the Kibbutz maintains a shoe-repair shop, run by some of the members, where the member leaves his shoes, requiring some repair in the morning, when he goes to work and in the evening he receives it back, while coming back from the work. Certain inconsiderable difference in standard exists according to the older and younger Kibbutzim and the financial position.

4. **Housing and furniture** :—The housing committee cares for the housing of the members, and also for the supply of the furniture. The standard of housing and furniture varies greatly between older and younger settlements and even within the settlement with the members' length of standing, age, and state of health. The economic position of the settlement and the pattern whether the children stay with the parents in the night or sleep in the children house are also determining factors. The boys and girls of age over kindergarten but not adults stay in their boarding houses. So in the case where children sleep with the parents the members may be provided one extra room for children, otherwise one or two rooms are sufficient, with sanitary fittings.

5. **Education and care of children** :—In communal education, children live by age groups in special children houses and in those settlements, where the parents have the older children sleep near the room of their parents, the children during the day time stay in their schools and special houses. The settlement bears whole cost of education and care jointly, the number of children in the family being of no importance. The children are in contact with their groups and educators throughout the day. The parents take them in the afternoon, when they are free from their work and in the evening the children are put to bed in the children houses by the parents themselves, where the children stay in their separate houses. The group set up and communal education continue until military service (Military service is compulsory for every boy and girl after Matriculation for 2½ years in the whole country) and admission to membership in the settlement. From an early age, the children's daily programme include work, both in their own services and special training farm, and on the farm of the settlement and other branches of farming.

6. **Health** :—All the collective settlements are affiliated to the Sick-fund, a national organization called as "Kupat Holim" of the General Labour Federation (Histadrut). The national organization provides facilities for medical aid in the Kibbutz dispensaries or for special cases or

illness in the hospitals at other places. The member has nothing to pay, and the Kibbutz and the national organization pay the whole expenses. In cases of chronic illness of the members, their children and parents or even invalidity the Kibbutz assumes full responsibility.

7. **Leave and special personal requirements** :—Ordinarily one week's annual leave is given to every member and in special cases or in the case of elderly members it may be more. The organization of the Kibbutzim maintains some rest houses, with free facilities for this purpose. A certain amount for direct and free use by members is provided in the general expenditure annual budget for giving to the members, which is intended that a part of it shall be utilized by the members for leave periods or gifts, private journeys, visits to exhibitions or shows. This amount varies from IL 20 to 45 per annum. (One IL.-Israeli Pound = Rs. 2/12/-).

8. **Aid to relatives** :—Assistance-when necessary-is given only to the parents of members, the extent depending on the financial situation of the settlement, the objective requirements etc. In case the parents of some member are unable to live outside and the member wants them to bring in the Kibbutz he applies to the Members' Meeting and if they allow, he brings them in the settlement and they get every thing just like members; if they are able to work they are given according to their capacity.

9. **Social requirements** :—Every Kibbutz maintains a library and reading room and provision is made for newspapers for individual members and even books are provided from the budget for it. Either members are provided with radio sets or loudspeaker net work is fitted in all quarters. The members are taken in the Kibbutz's trucks to visit shows or exhibitions etc. The Kibbutz Oranizations arrange for lectures, film shows, dramatic club exchanges, professional singers and other artistic shows in their Kibbutzim. Jubilee celebrations and the annual Passover celebrations attract thousands of visitors from the towns. In all settlements the schools provide the posts of music teachers and they organize Folk dances and other activities on every Friday (Sabath-day of rest which begins from Friday evening and ends on Saturday evening) evening after the dinner or other occasions.

10. **Political parties** :—Majority of the members of these settlements are members of the political parties with which their movements are linked. Political activity within the Kibbutz is directed by a "Political Committee". The Kibbutzim are active in organizing party work in neighbouring settlements and delegate members to general political activities. Lectures, reading of reports, holding of political discussions are held in Kibbutz.

11. **Members Working outside** :—Some of the members who are asked or deputed by the Kibbutz for working in their national organizations, or seminar of teachers, or as editors of party paper or as member of the Legislative Assembly (Knesset) or even in the Government service, get all their expenses from the Kibbutz and send their monthly salary or remuneration to the Kibbutz.

Thus the three main principles, the voluntary action, democratic structure and material responsibility govern the life of the society in a collective settlement in Israel.

Statement about ownership and other particulars about newspaper (RURAL INDIA) to be published in the first issue every year after the last of February.

FORM IV

(Rule 8).

1. Place of Publication	Bombay
2. Periodicity of its publication	Monthly
3. Printer's Name. Nationality Address	R. G. Gupta Indian Ishwardas Mansions, Nana Chowk, Bombay 7.
4. Publisher's Name Nationality Address	R. G. Gupta Indian Ishwardas Mansions, Nana Chowk, Bombay 7.
5. Editor's Name Nationality Address	G. K. Puranik, Indian Ishwardas Mansions, Nana Chowk, Bombay 7.
6. Names and addresses of individuals who own the newspaper and partners of shareholders holding more than one per cent of the total capital.	Adarsh Seva Sangha

I, Ram Gopal Gupta, hereby declare that the particulars given above are true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Sd. R. G. Gupta,
Signature of Publisher

Dated 5-4-57

More tread bars . . .

GREATER GRIP

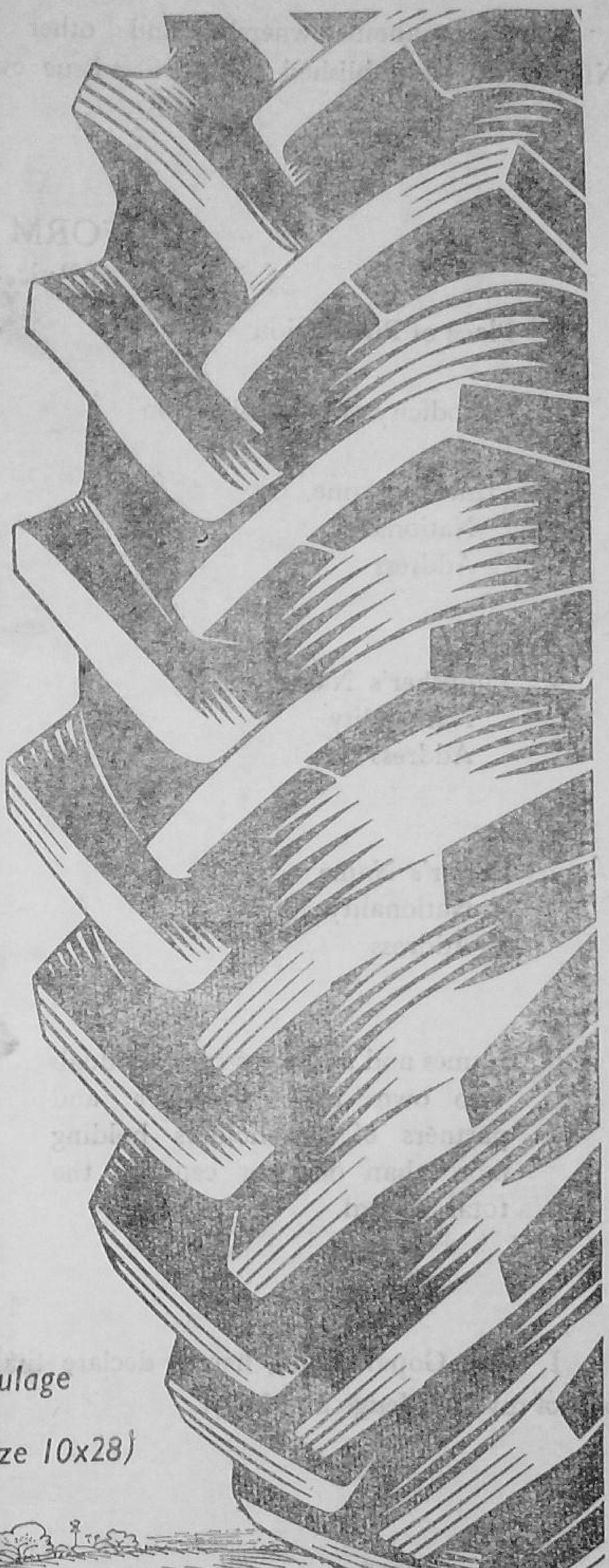
Dunlop conducted an all India survey in 1952 to determine the special conditions under which tractors operated in India and as a result of this survey, the RT. 33 open centre tractor tyre was specially designed. With more tread bars for greater contact area, this tyre provides maximum grip on the dry, hard soil on which ploughing normally begins, before the monsooons. The RT. 33 also makes haulage over kutcha roads easier. Available in sizes 10×28 and 11×28.

DUNLOP

For Tractors mainly on Haulage

Work fit Dunlop RT. 24 (Available in Size 10x28)

DTC-12



A.E.M.A. SUGAR MACHINERY
RUSTON HORIZONTAL OIL ENGINES
RUSTON DIESEL LOCOS
RUSTON MARINE OIL ENGINES
RUSTON-BUCYRUS EXCAVATORS & AVELING-BARFORD DIESEL SHUTTLE DUMPERS
RUSTON CENTRIFUGAL PUMPS
AVELING-AUSTIN '99-H' MOTOR GRADER
Geared to the Nation's industrial future...
GREAVES COTTON & COMPANY LTD.
1, Forbes Street, Bombay 1.
Branches:
Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Calcutta, Coimbatore, Kanpur, Madras, New Delhi.
Sold & Serviced by GREAVES
THE PATENT ACME STONE BREAKER
VULCAN-SINCLAIR FLUID COUPLING
STREAM-LINE LUBRICATING & TRANSFORMER OIL FILTERS
DAVID BROWN GEARS
GC-29

Practical And Authentic Literature
on Planning and Rural Reconstruction

Valuable asset for Libraries, Institutions & Workers.

	Price
(1) Bound Volumes of "Rural India" from 1938 to 1956 (XIX in all)	Rs. 224—0
(2) Loose Copies ,, ,, ,, ,,	,, 156—0
(3) Food Production Special Number of "Rural India"	,, 2-50
(4) Why All-India Food Production Conference? by G. K. Puranik	,, 0-75
(5) The Living Wage Scheme of Village Reconstruction by G. K. Puranik	,, 0-50
(6) अखिल भारतीय अन्नोत्पादन परिषद लेखक : गोपाळ कृष्ण पुराणिक	0-75

Available from :—

The Manager,
"RURAL INDIA"
Ishwardas Mansions, Nana Chowk,
BOMBAY-7.

NOTICE

1. Subscribers are requested to quote their subscription number when writing to this office and remitting their subscriptions.
2. Remittance by cheques on outside Banks in India should cover additional cashing charges of 50 Naye Paise.
3. Specimen copies are supplied on payment of 75 Naye Paise.
4. A limited number of back volumes of the journal are also available. Bound volumes I & II (together) Rs. 14/- and other volumes Rs. 12/- each. Postage and packing extra.
5. Complaint against non-receipt of the journal will not be entertained if made later than a month.
6. Contributions on rural topics particularly Planning and Community Projects, are invited for publication in "Rural India."

Manager, RURAL INDIA